FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

[illegible] of our old subscribers as desire to take the [illegible] on this system will please notify us [illegible] king remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

SOUTHERN PUBLICATIONS.

THE ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK, containing about the same as Webster's Spelling Book, with the additional advantage of having all the vowels and accent accurately marked. A supply always on hand. Price $3 00.

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HISTORICAL SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS, is sold largely It gives the student much valuable information of the Historical portions of the Bible. Price 75 cts.

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SHEET MUSIC, a full assortment of the pieces published in the South. Price from 1 00 to 4 00.

STATIONERY of all kinds, at moderate prices.

FANCY ARTICLES generally.

☞ The usual deductions made to the Trade.

☞ Those ordering goods to be sent per mail, must remit 10 cents extra on the dollar to pay postage.

N. B. Our Publications are to be had at the principal Book Stores throughout the country.

BRANDON & PARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Sept. 17. 76*tf

State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1864.

John A McKay, D McN McKay, M J McKay, W B McKay vs J M Fleming and wife Nancy C.
Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants in this cause reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Lillington, 2d Monday in September, 1864.
81-6t] B F SHAW, C C C.

State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term 1864.

Thomas Rollins, Adm'r of A G Douglas, dec'd, vs James Ferguson and wife Nancy, Jane Douglas and Arch'd Douglas and others.
Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Arch'd Douglas, one of the Defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore on motion ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Benjamin F Shaw, Clerk of said Court at Office, in Lillington 2d Monday in September, 1864.
81*6t] B F SHAW, C C C.

State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, dept Term, 1864.

Frances F Blalock, Gracy Dupre, H B Dewar and wife Mary M, vs Wm Blalock B D Hall, Guardian for Hardy Blalock.
Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm Blalock, B D Hall Guardian for Hardy Blalock, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lillington, 2d Monday in September 1864.
81*6w] B. F. SHAW, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
BARNETT COUNTY
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept Term 1864.

H B Dewar and wife Mary M, Gracy Dupre, vs Wm Blalock, B D Hall, Guardian for Hardy Blalock.
Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm Blalock and B D Hall, Guardian for Hardy Blalock, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lillington, 2d Monday in September 1864
81*6w B. F SHAW, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept Term, 1864.

F F Blalock vs. H. B. Dewar and wife Mary M., Gracy Dupre, Wm Blalock, B D Hall Guardian for Hardy Blalock.
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm Blalock and B D Hall Guardian for Hardy Blalock, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lillington, 2d Monday in September 1864.
81*6w] B. F. SHAW, Clerk.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1864.

THE NEWS.—The mail from Virginia has failed for two days past. The late news, therefore, is only such as we have by telegraph, and that is of considerable importance. We have Gen. Lee's word for it that our army under Gen. Breckinridge has whipped the yankees in East Tennessee. And the news from Europe is that the yankee outrage to Brazil in the harbor of San Salvador is likely to be resented by all the maritime powers, as an offence against them all. Who knows but that Lincoln may thus have an opportunity to "whip the world in arms," which the spread-eagle yankees have so long and so often expressed their ability and inclination to do? But no: Seward will apologize, and the New York Herald, which only regrets that the Florida was not seized in an English or a French port, will again be obliged to curb its rampant desire for a war with those powers.

The Legislature of North Carolina will meet on Monday next the 21st inst.

We shall expect to receive the Governor's Message on Thursday morning, and if so to publish it in the Observer of that day.

We regret to see signs of party divisions among the members. May we not hope that the necessities of the country will unite all hearts and hands among the People's Representatives as well as the People themselves, not against each other but against the common enemy? This is no time for aught but a consideration and labor for the public safety.

DAY OF HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.—Yesterday was very generally observed here, as recommended by President Davis. The Churches were opened for Divine Service, and the places of business generally closed.

The Superior Court for this county is in session this week—Judge Gilliam presiding. We have fortunately had no occasion to visit the Court House, but learn that the docket is full to overflowing of criminal and other State cases. On Tuesday a young man named Jas. W. Bowden was acquitted on an indictment for parricide, the act being clearly shown to be one of self-defence. For the State, Solicitor Baxton; for the prisoner, Wm. B. Wright, Esq. and Hon. J. G. Shepherd.

GEORGIA.—The Savannah Republican has a "Well done for the Senate" of Georgia on the occasion of its action on the subject of independence and peace, in which that body "came to the rescue of the State from the dishonor sought to be brought upon her through the pretext of a desire for peace." The Republican says:—

"Mr. West offered the resolutions of the last and previous sessions for a vigorous prosecution of the war until our independence shall be achieved, when Mr. Izzard offered a substitute urging the Confederate Government to offer to make peace on the great principles declared by our fathers in 1776, and urging our Representatives in Congress to endeavor to stop this unnatural strife, &c. [illegible] Mr. West's resolution was unanimously adopted by a vote.

"This vote is worthy of Georgians, and will be cordially approved by the people. Now, let the House re-adopt the same resolutions and rebuke the miserable spirit of the peace-makers who are doing so much to perpetuate the war."

There can be no doubt about the effect of the movements of such men as Mr. Izzard. They might tend to peace, indeed, but it would be only the peace of subjugation, and as the people of the Confederacy will never submit to that, the real effect is to prolong the war by encouraging the enemy.

TWO NEW WARS PROJECTED.—The New York Herald of the 9th, (for which we are indebted to some unknown friend,) commenting upon Lincoln's re-election, seems to consider it an easy matter now to win back the South, and then it goes for the Monroe doctrine and an army of 100,000 men to march against Canada and another of 100,000 men to march against Mexico; to bring Palmerston and Russell and Louis Napoleon to terms. It says all history teaches that nothing but a foreign war will re-cement the sundered sympathies of a people, and so the South is to be graciously permitted to fight its way back into the good graces of the yankees by joining them in two new wars in place of the present one. The South will ask to be excused. If it must fight any one, by all means let it be the detestable yankee.

ONE OF LINCOLN'S JOKES.—The New York Herald is the authority for Lincoln's latest joke. It seems that a Western Congressman complained to Lincoln that a Colonel of a Regiment had sent home a record of 860 votes, of which 790 were for Lincoln and 70 for McClellan, when the regiment had but 150 men in it, the Colonel and the Adjutant having taken the old muster roll as it existed two years ago and voted as they pleased for every dead man. The Congressman demanded justice against the officer. "My dear sir," replied the President, rubbing his lean hands together and chuckling away down to the bottom of his boots, "it would seem that these officers have taken my words, 'there is nobody hurt,' somewhat too literally; but the matter of correction is not within my power. It is a State affair, and if corrected at all—for which, let me confess, I see no pressing necessity—the proper remedies must be applied by the State authorities. What I propose is to conduct my own campaign in my own way, and to let the friends of Gen. McClellan conduct theirs as they please."

A NEW YORK GOLD MINE.—The New York Herald gives a long account of a splendid dwelling in the upper part of that city, to cost for the lot and buildings $180,000, and describes in the following nonchalant style the process of official corruption by which the proprietor is enabled to erect it:—

"This residence, when completed, will be a landmark in the progress of our city, and may serve to divert from their intention thousands upon thousands of our young and enterprising men who are now meditating a removal to Colorado, Arizona, Nevada, or some other suppositious gold or silver fields of the West. It will forcibly call their attention to the fact that in the field of New York city politics there are "pockets" as productive and "gulcaes" as gorgeously generous as any to be found in the far western sections of our country No petroleum well, throwing up its two hundred and fifty barrels per diem, can begin to rival in easy productiveness the receipts of an astute and active city political manager who has been lucky enough to obtain control of the "party machine" whence city and county nominations are "ground out." This, indeed, is the true gold mine—the true silver mine—the true petroleum well—the fountain of inexhaustible greenbacks. Let no young man think of emigrating in search of fortune; but let him rather apply himself vigorously to getting a strong nomination for our Common Council next month, and before many years, like Alderman Terence Farley, he will be enabled to retire to broad estates and a stately lodge in the graceful repose of our Westchestrian suburb."

THE STARVATION DINNER.—The Raleigh Standard is mightily "riled" because we do not believe that every body is starving; and even more incensed, because, as one of the grounds of the faith that is in us that the Standard's judgment is incorrect and that it is incapable of a correct judgment on the question, we cited the Standard's notion of "a plain, respectable dinner" for a family of 6 or 7 persons in this time of starvation, viz: 12 lbs. of ham, 4 lbs. of steak, 2 fowls, 2 cabbages, bread, soup, potatoes, and "a dozen small concomitants which cannot be dispensed with." Now with such ideas of "a plain, respectable dinner," we do not wonder that the Standard thinks people are starving. But we, and other people, who eat "plain, respectable" dinners of much more moderate proportions, see anything but starvation in the Standard's dinner. In fact, we don't see how a man of less girth than Daniel Lambert could find space, either in times of plenty or of scarcity, to pack away in one stomach, at one meal, 3 lbs. of meat, with cabbages, bread, soup, and potatoes in proportion, and then on top of it one-sixth of the edibles and drinkables which constitute the dozen indispensable concomitants. But this is only a difference of opinion, or at most of appetite, between us and the Standard, and there was really no necessity for the spiteful exhibition of the ill humor of our would-be Governor, unless his digestion has been disordered by eating his sixth of the dinner aforesaid, as his wits seem to have been by his small experiment for Governor.

This last exhibition is like many preceding, and is but half a column of abuse of the Editors of the Observer for the alleged making of a fortune out of the war, and desiring its continuance that they may make larger fortunes yet. Well, we shall be greatly obliged to the Standard if it will extend its inquiries into our private affairs and show us the fortune. We can't find it, and are very sure that we shall find good use for it whenever the Standard shall put us in possession. Quickly, we hope; for the possession would solve some doubts which have frequently beset us as to whether our earnings "will make the two ends meet." By way of narrowing the field of investigation, and thereby lightening the labor of love which we propose to the Standard, it may as well be mentioned that we have just parted with that one of the manufacturing concerns which the Standard supposes to have endowed us with the larger part of our "fortune," because, during the near two years' of our proprietorship we had received not one cent of profit, nor even a cent of interest on the investment. So the Standard will see, that, so far as our knowledge extends, its charitable suggestion in relation to the motives which induce us to endeavor to fulfil its pledge of North Carolina's loyalty to the cause of Confederate Independence is an error. It is possible that many other people are equally in error in supposing that so-called "peace" leaders have been converted from the Confederate to the yankee cause in hope of saving from spoliation the large share of this world's goods with which they have been lately endowed. Such errors, or supposed errors, only show that men's motives are not fit matters to be judged by merely men. And their [illegible] subject of newspaper discussion; and therefore this paper meddles with neither the one nor the other.

But the Standard is also prophetically inclined, and is pleased to predict that should the yankees occupy this region we would be "among the first to take the oath to save person and property." Well, we hope the yankees may never come in this neighborhood. When they do, it will be time enough for us to reply to the Standard's prophecy, which we trust may prove as ill-founded as its late gubernatorial predictions. We make no pledges, but we do hope that the pledge of loyalty which is implied by our citizenship may not in our day of trial be forgotten and ourselves disgraced, after the manner of that man whose vote in the State Convention plunged us into this terrible war, and whose pledge of sustaining his vote with "the last dollar and the last man" of North Carolina is unfulfilled, and made a term of reproach *by its maker* against others who, he supposes, intend to see it fulfilled.

RELIEF FUND.—The following list of subscriptions to the Fund for the relief of the indigent of this town during the present and approaching season has been handed to us for publication. With the means thus provided, the Managers of the Fund have secured 500 cords of wood, and will from time to time obtain the requisite supply of food.

Contributions of—

$2000 each—E J Hale & Sons, C B Mallett, Jas Kyle, Joan H Hall, Henry Lilly, H L Myrover, A A McKethan, E J Lilly, J W Sandford, Geo W Williams, C T Haigh, T S Lutterloh—$24,000.

$1000 each—J M Williams, Jos Utley, John Shaw, J R Lee, Alex'r Johnson, Jr, J D Williams, A W Steel, Geo McNeill, Jos A Worth, John Gee—$10,000.

$500 each—Geo Brandt, J A Pemberton, W McIntyre, E F Moore—$2000.

$300 each—W N Tillinghast, H E Colton, (box blackberry brandy,)—$600.

$200 each—Sam'l J Hinsdale, D A Ray, E L Pemberton—$600.

$100 each—J W Pearce, N A Stedman, E Glover, J G Godfrey, J W Baker, S T Hawley, ? McL McKay, A McLean, Jas N Smith, A G Thornton, J W Lett, J Kershaw—$1200.

$50 each—Alex McLauchlin, Cash (W G M;) Isaac Dodd, W A Whitehead, P Taylor—$250.

$25 each—I. Hollingsworth, M McKinnon—$50.

$20—C E Leete.

Add amount by G W Williams, balance in his hands from Fayetteville Supply Ass'n, 2635 50

Total, $41,385 50

FIRE.—On Monday afternoon last a fire broke out in the smoke-house of the Rev. Joseph C. Huske, destroying that and a servant's house near it. By great exertions of the citizens his dwelling and other out-houses were saved. The fire was undoubtedly accidental.

☞ THE OLD ISSUE.—Send in your notes of the old issue, of $5 and upwards, that they may be redeemed with the new. After the 31st of December they will be worthless.

HOW THE YANKEE ARMY MELTS AWAY.—The New York Tribune gives a list of 62 regiments, 7 battalions, and 4 batteries, of troops from that State which have either been mustered out of service or had their remnants consolidated with other regiments.

LIBERAL.—Among the reports made to the Baptist State Convention at Warrenton a week or two ago, was one that about $50,000 had been contributed by that denomination during the past year for army colportage.

The Exchange of Prisoners.—SAVANNAH, Nov. 16.—To-night 1108 of our prisoners were brought up by the yankees. About one-third were sick and otherwise disabled. The whole number so far received a little exceeds 3100. The delivery of yankee prisoners will begin on Thursday.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

——, Nov. 14, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: I have seen no notice in the papers of the organization of the Third Regiment of Home Guards, and presuming that your readers may feel some interest in it, I beg leave to give you such information touching it as may be in my power. Many of us are subscribers to the Observer, which circulates largely in the sections of country represented in the reg't. This is my excuse for troubling you with this letter.

The reg't was organized on the 26th of October, and the following officers assigned to it:

Oscar R. Rand of Wake, Lt. Col. Commanding.
Wm. A. Allen of Duplin, Major, Acting Lt. Col.
Henry C. Walser of Davidson, Major.
J. G. Price of Mecklenburg, Quartermaster.
W. W. Virdin of Randolph, Surgeon.
W. H. Watson of Nash, Ass't Surgeon.

Company A is composed of men from the counties of Anson, Robeson and Cumberland, and is commanded by Capt. L. L. Boggan of Anson.

Co. B is composed of men from Yadkin, Forsyth and Iredell, and is commanded by Capt. J. C. Jarratt of Yadkin.

Co. C is composed of men from Rockingham and Harnett, and is commanded by Capt. H. S. Kallum of Rockingham.

Co. D is composed of men from Orange and Montgomery, and is commanded by Capt. L. G. Lynch of Orange.

Co. E is composed of men from Stokes and Richmond, and is commanded by Capt. Sterling Adams of Stokes.

Co. F is composed of men from Moore, and is commanded by Capt. E. T. Williams

Co. G is composed of men from Davie, and is commanded by Capt. A. M. Booe.

After the organization, the commanding officer appointed Lt. S. A. Sealy of Robeson county, Adjutant; Sg't W. M. Carrington of Orange, Sg't Major; Private Walter L. Steele of Richmond county, Q. M. Sg't; Private John W. Pipkin of Harnett, Commissary Sg't; Private Rich'd A. Cole of Moore, Ordnance Sg't, and Private H. C. Stroud of Orange, Hospital Steward.

On the 31st of Oct. our Colonel received marching orders and in two hours we were on the train. We reached our camping ground about night, and had to fare as well as we could, having no time to provide a shelter. Next day we set about making ourselves as comfortable as the case would allow, and in two days we all had dry quarters, constructed like cattle sheds, and covered with boards and straw and dirt. We are now somewhat prepared for the cold weather and endeavor to take our situation with calmness and philosophy. Most of us have families at home whom we love—our wives and children are absent but we console ourselves that many of our countrymen are far less comfortable than we are, and required to do much more laborious and hazardous duties. No patriot can complain of the service which we are required to perform, and hence, the Camp is cheerful and happy. There are but few doleful faces to be seen.

The morals of the Reg't are highly exemplary; but few oaths are heard, and the voice of praise goes up nightly to the throne of heavenly grace. It is a goodly sight to see stalwart men, after the duties of the day are over, surround the camp fires and "with the spirit and the understanding" sing hymns of love and adoration, and offer up earnest prayer to our Heavenly Father, beseeching Him to keep and preserve them and their families and all men, and bestow upon their beloved country such blessings as in His wisdom He may deem the best.

We are highly pleased with Col. Rand. He has been always courteous and kind in his intercourse with us and shows every desire to consult our interest and comfort. His position has brought us into contact with him much more than with the other field officers, and hence we know him better than we know them. They are doubtless very quite [illegible] prove themselves amiable [illegible]

We have endeavored to do our duty cheerfully in all respects. How far success has attended the effort the following congraulatory order recently read at Dress Parade will show, please append it.

Assure our friends that we are pretty well satisfied—quite as well so as we could expect to be in camp, deprived of the comforts of home, and the society of our families. Our fare is coarse and our beds hard, but our forefathers in their struggle suffered hardships compared to which our labors are mere holiday amusements. And shall we prove ourselves unworthy of them, by complaining of our lot? The 3d regiment at least will not do so.

Very respty,
GEORGE A. SMITH.

"HEADQUARTERS 3D REG'T, H. G., Nov. 12

* * * "The commanding officer thinks he has seen enough of the Regiment to warrant him in believing that he can safely trust to the honor of his men for the preservation of that decorum and the observance of that *esprit du corps* which always distinguishes the gentleman and the patriot. He feels great pride in thinking that he commands a body of men who will compare favorably with the great mass of their fellow-citizens, in morals, intelligence and substantial worth; and that knowing as they do, the duties which their country has devolved upon them, if occasion shall ever require it, they will exhibit all those qualities which a defence of their honor, their hearthstones, and their native soil imperatively demands. He sincerely trusts that this trial of their manhood will not become necessary, but that soon, all of them may return to their homes to enjoy for many long years all those blessings which, under the favor of Heaven, he confidently expects to flow from the peace and independence of their country. * * *

By order of Lt. Col. O. R. RAND.
J. A. SEALY, Adj't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SUGAR CANE MILL PROTECTOR.

Messrs. Hale & Sons: I take the earliest opportunity to respond to the humane call of Rob't B. Smith, Esq., in his well written article on Sugar Cane Mills, the saving of hands, fingers, &c. which are indeed too important appendages to be sacrificed for the need of a very *cheap* and *simple protector* which I added to my mill the first day I put it in operation, which any farm hand can apply. It is simply a piece of plank placed in front of the rollers with slots cut three or four inches long and one and a quarter inches wide or sufficiently large to admit the largest stalks; the number of slots proportioned to the length of rollers; it also keeps the stalks in line after entering the rollers without the aid of hand feeding the mill. I consider it a valuable improvement and trust it will be the means of avoiding serious accidents in working them.

Respectfully, J. KERSHAW.

WANTED,

HIDES to tan on shares. Terms, ½ Leather or its equivalent in cash. We can tan it in a very short time if desired by Hickle's patent. Persons wishing their Hides tanned can send them to our address to Egypt Depot, where they will be taken from and Leather delivered at our expense. Our address is Beaumont, Chatham county.

W. D. WATSON & CO.
Reference Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co., Fayetteville.
Aug 24 61*&swtlpd

Tax in Kind—Cumberland County.

WE will meet the Farmers of Cumberland county at the following times and places to receive their lists of Corn, Short Corn, Irish Potatoes, Rice, Cured Fodder, Cured Hay, Buckwheat, Sugar, Molasses, Peas, Beans, Ground Peas, and Cotton:

Cedar Creek District, at Tube Depot, Dec 5th, 1864;
Lock's Creek do at Joseph Cade's, Dec 7th;
Flea Hill do at Mary's Garden, Dec 8th;
Silver Run do at David McNeill's, Dec 9th;
Black River do at the Shelter near Smith's Mills, Dec 10th;
Gray's Creek do at Bethel Church, Dec 13th;
Rockfish do at Rockfish Village Dec 14th;
Quewhiffle do at Mrs Jas A M K Hagar's, 15th;
Seventy-first do at D C Monroe's, Dec 16th;
Carver's Creek do at Kingsbury, Dec 17th;
Fayetteville do at Market House, 19th & 20th.

The Farmers are required to list the entire crop of the above named produce whether gathered or not, including what may have to be sold or consumed.

We hope every producer will attend promptly, and thereby save themselves and us much trouble.

O. H. BLOCKER,
J. A. JOHNSON,
Assessors 2d Tax Dist. N. C.
Nov'r 9. 83-6t*3t

FOR THE OBSERVER.

For general information the Committee of the Cumberland Hospital Association makes the following statement of the operations of the Association for the past year: The receipts into the Treasury have been $9,128, which added to $1,088 balance from previous year, makes the sum of $10,216.

The Disbursements have been $8,490, leaving a balance of $1,726 now on hand.

In addition to the above, the proceeds of Col. Dawson's Address, $800, have been remitted to the Kentucky exiles in Georgia.

The funds have usually been invested in clothing and provisions. Besides the articles purchased, there have been donations to the Association of clothing, provisions, &c.

The recipients of aid have been the Hospitals of Richmond, Raleigh, Washington and Fayetteville; Col. McKethan's Regiment at Petersburg, Finnegan's Brigade of Florida at Petersburg, Cumberland Plough Boys, 5th and 13th Arkansas Regiments, Army of Tennessee, Gen. Lane's Brigade, Army of Northern Va; and indigent soldiers of Cumberland and other counties passing through have been almost daily recipients of clothing.

A large amount of socks has been dispensed through the Association, contributed by the Young Ladies' Knitting Society, the Juvenile Knitting Society, and the Manchester Soldiers' Aid Society, reflecting great credit on their industry and generosity. Also valuable contributions from adjoining counties have been received and dispensed by the Association.

The Association has also furnished by contract to the Quartermaster's Department at Raleigh, about twelve thousand shirts for soldiers in the field. This contract was entered into by the Association for the purpose of furnishing employment to the indigent females of the community—the materials being furnished by the Gov't. The shirts were furnished by the Association at cost of labor—no profit being charged. This contract has been in operation for several years.

In order to facilitate the repletion of our Treasury the members of the Association throughout the county (that is every lady who has ever contributed any amount in money or any article of clothing or otherwise) are requested to send in to our Treasurer, Mrs. E. J. Lilly $2 by 1st Dec., and renew every three months. Ladies who have never contributed any article are solicited to become members by subscribing the above amount. This plan is suggested as being at once easy of accomplishment and bearing lightly upon the friends of the Association. It is indispensably necessary for the future operations of the Association that the Treasury should be replenished, and it is thought that a systematic scheme by which small but certain and continuous contributions would flow into the Treasury would effectually accomplish the purpose without being burdensome to any one.

The Committee earnestly invites the attention of the gentlemen to the importance of sustaining the Association, as their liberality will enable them to respond more fully to the frequent and urgent appeals in behalf of our soldiers.

For our generous friends who have hither to encouraged and strengthened our hands by their cheerful and ready response to our calls, we will ever pray that God will remember them, and "hear from the heavens their prayer and their supplication and maintain their cause."

COMMITTEE.

DIED,

At Mt. Airy, 29th Oct., little CARRIE, infant daughter of S. L. and M. C. Gilmer.

Messrs Editors: Although we live in a troublous time—amid scenes of civil commotion—of the disruption of fraternal ties—of the upheaving of the social structure—amid carnage and bloodshed—in which War's inevitable concomitant, grim monster Death, acts umpire and demands many victims, yet the memory of departed friends should not be forgotten nor their virtues overlooked. In this connexion a brief tribute of respect and affection is due the Hon. Samuel H. Christian, who departed this life at his home in Montgomery county on the 2d day of March last, in the 49th year of his age. The subject of this Memoir was generally and favorably known throughout the country. His active business habits gave him general fame and [illegible] by his heavy investments of capital in merchandize, manufactories and mills. He was repeatedly honored with trusts of high position and great responsibility, in all of which he discharged his duty well and faithfully. In the Legislative Halls he belonged to that order of men, who, without classing them with the brilliant were nevertheless the most useful and meritorious. He was a working man—worked diligently, judiciously and honestly for the public good. Possessing a mind eminently social, practical—utilitarian in its character, withal well-stored with historical and political knowledge, and innately republican—he was in a high degree qualified to represent an honest, high-toned, confiding people. A man of strong resolves, true courage, indomitable energy of character—personal and mental, an unshrinking devotion to his country's best interests of every character, especially of those conducive to her industrial pursuits—he was regarded as emphatically the people's man. Frank and open, his political sentiments were avowed and promulgated without guile or dissimulation. He had been but recently elected by a flattering vote to the Confederate Congress after an exciting and able canvass, in which he boldly enunciated views, hitherto undivulged on the hustings. Had he lived to participate in the deliberations of that body he would *to the latter* have carried out those views in regard to the terrible and wasting carnage in which we are engaged. Urbane in his manners, kind and affable in his temperament, he was free from every taint of envy or jealousy. In discernment quick and clear, in purpose strong, he yet yielded with complacency to the persuasion of friends or the conviction of his better judgment. "He had his peculiarities—idiosyncracies, if any one pleases—but they were born with him, suited to him, constituting a part of his character and necessary to his completeness." The needy always found in him a ready friend in supplying their wants and ministering unto their necessities. The hospitality which he dispensed was proverbially liberal. He was a boon companion, the delight of his friends, and no man had better or truer, animated and cheerful and withal affectionate, confiding and truthful. "With his friends his place can't be filled. Not only may his family feel the blow most grievously and heavily, not only the community in which he lived, but to them and to his county and surrounding country his loss is indeed irreparable. He was a good husband, an indulgent father, a good neighbor, a kind relative and a fast friend. [pd] H.

A few Important Facts
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY are prepared from the best quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4 They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered Livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, P J Aston,
Albemarle, J M Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R B Saunders,
Charlotte, J Nye Hutchinson,
" P S Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Moseley
Concord, J Reid,
Enfield, J Cohen,
Gillisboro', J Y Whitsed & Co,
Fayetteville, N A Stedman & Co
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co,
Lexington, J F Simpson,
Address,
Lincolnton, S P Sherrill,
Louisburg, J Gilchrist,
Marion, Wm Wakefield,
Pittsboro', T Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P & E Pescud,
Rockingham, J P Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Sunls,
" Burbank & Gallaghar,
Shelby, R Pemberton,
Wadesboro, W O Bennett,
Whiteville, K Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H McLin,
" W H Lippitt,
GEORGE W DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N C.
July 19th, 1864 82 *tf

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From the United States.—RICHMOND, Nov. 16.—New York papers of the morning and Baltimore papers of the evening of Monday last, the 14th inst., have been received.

The Herald says that sufficient returns have been received to warrant the announcement that Lincoln has a popular majority of more than 300,000, has carried all the States voting except three, and will have a majority of 192 votes in the electoral colleges.

The yankees crow lustily over a recent success at Cedartown, [in the Valley,] and claim to have captured 2 cannon and 150 prisoners, but acknowledge a considerable loss. They say nothing of their defeat at Middletown.

Nothing late in reference to Sherman's operations is made public.

Lieut. Gov. Jacobs of Kentucky has been arrested by the Gov't and is on the way to Washington.

The Wachusett has arrived at Fort Monroe with the Florida in tow.

Telegrams from Cairo say that the rebels have disappeared from Johnsonville [the scene of Forrest's last known exploit.]

In New York on Monday gold was selling at 244.

From Europe.—RICHMOND, Nov. 16.—European advices are to the 4th inst. The seizure of the Florida had been telegraphed by her commander, Capt. Morris, to the Confederate Agents in London. The London Times says that the seizure was an act of piracy. The London Herald recommends that all the maritime powers interfere if the Florida be not given up.

It is stated that the steamer Laura from Liverpool had transferred crew, armament and ammunition to the New Alabama off Madeira.

A hurricane at Calcutta on the 5th ult. drove 150 vessels from their moorings, stranded and damaged them. 12,000 persons were drowned.

The Czar of Russia, after an interview with Napoleon at Nice, has gone to visit the King of Prussia at Potsdam.

The steamer Jura [of the Cunard line] was wrecked off the Mersey on her last trip.

From Atlanta.—We learn from a gentleman, who has just arrived from Lovejoy Station, that it is believed there that the yankees are evacuating Atlanta The commotion among the forces there, that gave rise to the report which was current a few days since, that Atlanta was being reinforced, was occasioned by the arrival of troops from Marietta for the purpose of voting. Trains of cars, laden with provisions and stores, were seen going northward, and it is thought they are leaving the city.

Macon Confederate, 18th.

North Carolina Officers in Washington City.—Capt. W. A. Darden. 61st N. C. T., sends to the Raleigh Confederate the following list of officers of Clingman's brigade captured at Fort Harrison, Sept. 30, and now confined in the old Capitol:

Major A J Rogers, Capt L R Breece, Lt A H Gregory, Lt T W Butt, and Lt M L Barnhardt, of the 8th N C Regiment.

Capt J T Bradley, Lt J R Nowell, Lt J C Carnes, Lt J H Hughes, Lt J D Gatling, Lt J L Everitt, Lt J C Williams, and Lt G F Darden, of the 31st N C Regiment.

Lt J P Pittman, of the 51st N C Regiment.

Capt W M Stevenson, Capt W A Darden, Lt J Q Jackson, Lt D F Reddit, Lt S E Koonce, Lt J F Guthrie, of the 61st N C Regiment, and Capt W H S Burgwyn, A D C.

Capt L J Barrett, and Lts R P Edwards, J W Taylor, and C E Harper, captured the same day on the Weldon Road, are also with us.

[illegible] Agent, for the following statement of "Tax in Kind" received at depot No. 2, Charlotte, for the months of August, Sept. and Oct. 1864; 2,444 bushels Wheat, 2,337 do Oats, 75 do Rye, 33,340 lbs. Hay, 11,615 lbs. Fodder, 317 lbs. Wool. The largest return of wheat was 57½ bushels, by Maj. Z. A. Grier. The largest return of oats was 50 bushels, by John Walker, Esq. The largest return of wool, was 20½ pounds, by Nathan B. Taylor, Esq. The next largest was 18½ pounds, by Wm. A. Sample, Esq.

MARRIED,

Near Sanders' Hill, Montgomery county, N. C., on the 13th Nov., by P. C. Sanders, Esq., JAMES D. HURLY to Mrs. EMELINE HURLY, all of Montgomery county.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. N. T. Bowdon, Capt. THOS. S. GREEN, Captain of Co. E, 28th N. C. T., to Miss KEZZIE T. WOOLEY, all of Montgomery county.

NOTICE.

I will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of collecting the Confederate Taxes, due on property at 5 per cent., also the additional Tax of 1 per cent for the pay of Soldiers; the Tax on Quarterly Sales due Oct. 1st, and all arrears of Taxes up to that time The appointments are the same as made by the Assessors of Tax in Kind for this County, viz:

At Lumberton, Monday of County Court;
Burnt Swamp, Thursday Dec. 1st, 1864;
Smith's, Friday 2d;
Blue Springs, Saturday 3d;
Lumber Bridge, Monday 5th;
St. Pauls, Tuesday 6th;
Howellsville, Wednesday 7th;
Burnt Islands, Thursday 8th;
Lum

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 10, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: The people of Cumberland in forming an organization looking to the education of orphans whose fathers died in the army, have undertaken a noble work. But few counties have taken such steps. The only practical and efficient way to accomplish the object in view is to act by communities and counties. A State organization with all necessary funds and officers could not effect as much nor do it as thoroughly as more local bodies. It could establish an institution of a higher grade for the advancement of such as wished to enter it and could be provided for there, and its executive officers could manage the school well. But "let there be light"—the masses must be reached and education must be brought home to the people. Colleges and seminaries greatly benefit a class but are of very little direct advantage to the entire population. Like the great pillars of a house, colleges and universities are the great columns on which rest the structure of education and learning. But of what use would be those majestic pillars were the hundreds of props, posts and joints of the building removed? Then we would behold either a complete ruin or a huge mass without shape or harmony and so inverted and bulky as to admit of no repair except from a new foundation. Just so with our primal schools and family education. Drop or neglect them and the learning and civilization of the age will eventually degrade into superstition and barbarism with no living memento of former greatness. Or else, the ambitious, the avaricious and the depraved will seize the falling emblems of power and poison the fountains of learning with their own base sophistry and corrupt customs and thus establish mentally and physically a blighting despotism. So did a corrupt Roman papacy in centuries past usurp alike the halls of learning and temples of religion, and a few priests assumed all the powers of a nation, to which the nation yielded faithfully as it was taught to do. Then also followed the horrid Inquisition as a philanthropic means of reform for the rest of mankind!

The only sure foundation then for education is a universal system of primal schools. Let the counties establish these just as they would county roads or bridges and at the most available places. The county should pay the tuition of such scholars—children of deceased soldiers—as have not, or cannot well spare, the means themselves, and if the orphan needs money to pay his board let that be furnished too. Thus the county becomes the guardian for the orphan—and might also require a consideration or remuneration from the orphan to the effect that he or she should for a while teach other orphans in the county free of charge. They might even go further and require them to refund the expense of their education with an annual per cent. of their wages for some years. If they would repay ten or twenty dollars apiece a year for several years from their wages it would amount to a large sum. It is no injury but generally an advantage for a young man or woman to commence life slightly in debt. People often think that scholars in school who are paid for by the public are ridiculed by other scholars. This is a mistake. It is not at school that the distinction of poverty and wealth is carried out, but at home under the direct teaching of the children's own mothers. If a poor boy in school (or a poor man) happens to be a dunce or a thief he is regarded a worse dunce or thief just because he is poor. And the opposite is equally true. If he is talented, popular, &c., he attracts more favorable attention on account of his poverty. If a boy or girl at school be even a poor orphan and possess the proper elements of ability and traits of character, he or she will always at school, and very often elsewhere, gain the affection of companions and take a high stand in any circle. If the parents of poor children want to do away with those great distinctions between rich and poor children, in my opinion school and associating them together as much as possible, than by keeping them secluded, and especially if the teacher has been a poor orphan.

But no matter what a burden poverty may be on the minds of some people, the child of the man who fell in defence of his country will never be derided or frowned on by the Southern people, young or old. The children of deserters and criminals may possibly be more unfortunate, but they will receive generous sympathy and aid if merited. For one I am opposed to throwing young orphans from all sections together in charity schools. It may do for cities, but not elsewhere. They are there habituated to strange associations, and have no way of cultivating filial affections. They soon recognize their condition—poverty is their lot—and they feel that they must remain a class of isolated inferiors. Some hideous, long faced, blue nosed yankee school mistress is the only familiar source from which they can derive ideas of human greatness and nobleness, and she is also their model of accomplishments and character. In such a prison they are generally trained till in maturity of years they are thrown out on the path of life. Here they are apt to be utterly paralyzed about what to do and how, and very probably fall back into those retrograding habits which so often prove a fatal and unknown ruin. Let the orphan stay among his friends and childish associations, and there let him grow up in the way he should go, with equal opportunities and on an equal footing with the rest of the world.

The general Government and the State government, even after their present arduous duties are done, will have enough of their own pecuniary affairs to attend to for years. There seems then no feasible plan but the one indicated, and it should be at once adopted with economy and vigor. The demoralization and corruption resulting from this vast war are already alarming. We *must* keep the great lever of society in motion, else the physical may soon predominate over the moral elements of our being.

The following is a list of casualties in the 26th N C Regiment in the battles of the 30th September and 1st Oct, five or six miles south-west of Petersburg and also on 27th Oct, seven miles south-west of Petersburg near the Boydton Plank Road. On 30th Sept. Killed: B F Braswell Co K. Wounded: Capt A B Duvall Co A; H F Fesperman, B; P A Foster C; H Transaw (color Corp.) D; J S Norwood and D A Welch. E; Capt R M Tuttle, Zano Beach and Thompson Kellar, F; S Dorsett, G; R P Wilcox, Corp D McLeod and S W Brewer, H; J F Wadsworth, K. Oct 1st, Killed: Wm Perdue, Co B Wounded: Lt J B Houck, A; Lt J W Richardson, B, (since died:) B G Lambert and Nathan Brewer, E; Capt H C Albright (mortally,) and Sgt H Johnson, G; S J Johnson and D A Tyson, H; Lt J A Polk, K. On 27th Oct. Killed: Lt J L Henry and J F Lee, K. Wounded: Thos R Maugrum, B; Geo Welch, C, (since died;) B F Gill, D; W J Gaddis (dead;) B J Lambert, E, (dead;) J J Andrews, E, (leg amputated;) Sgt J T C Hood, S A Thomas and S A Wood, F; A Fox, G, J A Jackson and A Malone, H; A W White, I; J A Ingram, K; Field and Staff, Lt J A Polk, Acting Adj't, (in thigh;) Sgt Maj M J McSween (in head.) Missing or captured: Co A—Sgt E F Smith, G W Little, M Mayabb, A Stout, P M Walton, A F Galloway. Co B—Corp M S Mullis, T C Gordon, J L Church, J S McCain, C McManus, A Rogers, H J Maugrum. C—A W Wright, J A Adams, F M Alley, P Faircloth, C Russard, Jno Ray. D—Lt J G Jones, Sgt W C Booker, Corp S A Austin, A B Booker, W W Bell, T C Caudle, W Hamilton. E—Lt W J Lambert, Sgt L T Teague, Corps Jas Martindale and W W Edwards, Robt Brafford, W H Harris, Robt Cheek, W W Cavenaw, J H McMath, H H Vestal, D A Welch. F—Sgt C Estes, Corp J M Cramp, S W Crisp, G Galloway. G—Corp J W Jordan, Corp Edwards, W Edwards, Jno Edwards, Jno Carter, —— Gardner, W F Johnson, W Norwood. H—N Hunsucker, T Hogans, C C Harrison, M Oggie. I—E B Hendren, Jno Angly, E Laney. K—J R Edmuns (Act'g Ensign) H D Lee, Wm H Jarman. Lieuts Henry and Richardson were gallant and faithful officers. Capt Albright was a fine officer and one of the best and noblest men in the army.

Truly, LONG GRABS.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

The late yankee papers contain the full particulars of the capture of the Florida. It appears that some yankee merchants in the town, desiring the gunboat Wachusett to sink the little Florida, carried Lieut. Morris a challenge to fight the Wachusett. He declined, and then the yankees actually waited on him to urge a fight, but without success. The account says:—

"Capt. Morris, however, stated that if he happened to fall in with the Wachusett during a cruise, he should willingly engage in a contest with her; but that, on no account, would he consent to leave a safe harbor for the express purpose of having an engagement.

All efforts on the part of outside parties to bring on a naval battle in open water between the two vessels proving unavailing, Capt. Collins promptly took into consideration the other means which suggested themselves for ridding the seas of the most dangerous enemy of our commerce. In the evening of October 6th, he called a council of his officers to debate the subject. An important element in the consideration was the fact that the convenient harbor of Bahia has three openings into the Atlantic, by any one of which the Florida could make her escape, whenever the darkness of the night favored her purpose, without the possibility of one Union vessel preventing it. It is stated that the council of officers were also possessed of information that the Florida had repeatedly seized and burned American ships within three miles of the coast of Brazil, in defiance of every law of neutrality, without the slightest objection of any sort being made by the Brazilian authorities. The council advised, with but one dissenting vote, that the scheme proposed of seizing the rebel cruiser at her anchorage should be carried out. Capt. Collins immediately gave orders for accomplishing the design.

The preparations for the encounter were made with great celerity and complete secrecy, and about 8 o'clock in the morning of October 7, the cables were slipped, and the Wachusett bore down upon the rebel vessel under full head of steam. So little expectation was there of such a proceeding that one half the officers and crew of the Florida, 70 in number, and including Capt. Morris, were carousing on shore, and the remainder, having just returned from a similar absence, were in no condition to repel an assault. The Florida's officer of the deck supposed the collision, which he saw to be imminent, to be merely accidental, and cried out: "You will run into us if you don't look out." The design of Capt. Collins was simply to strike the Florida amidships with full steam on, crushing her side and send her at once to the bottom, beyond the possibility of causing further trouble to any one. The Wachusett, however, did not strike her adversary fairly, but hit her in the stern, carrying away the mizzen mast and main yard. The Florida was not seriously injured by the collision, but the broken spar fell across the awning over her hatch-way in such a manner as to prevent her crew from getting on deck from below. The rancil which followed the shock carried the Wachusett back several yards. In the confusion which ensued, several pistol shots were fired from both vessels, chiefly at random and entirely without effect. Two of the guns of the Wachusett were also discharged, by accident, according to one report, and as another version has it, by order of a lieutenant. The shots did not strike the Florida.

Capt. Collins of the Wachusett immediately thundered out a demand to the rebel craft, "Surrender, or I will blow you out of the water!" The lieutenant in charge of the Florida may be excused for considerable amazement, but had still presence of mind to reply, "Under the circumstances, I surrender." Without the delay of an instant, dozens of gallant tars boarded the prize, and made fast a hawser, connecting her with their own vessel, and the Wachusett turned her course seaward, moving at the top of her speed, and towing the Florida in her wake.

The fleet of Brazilian vessels which entirely surrounded the little space of water on which the brief battle had been fought, was so situated that the two American steamers were obliged to pass under the stern of one of the largest in order to penetrate their line. The Wachusett was challenged, but did not deign a word of reply, and the Florida, when hailed and commanded to halt a moment after, replied that a pause was impossible, as she was towed by the vessel in front. The Brazilians soon guessed the state of affairs, and in another moment or two the heavy guns of the fort, under the very muzzles of which the capture had been made, opened fire on the Wachusett as she disappeared in the morning darkness. Three shots were fired after her, all passing harmlessly far above her pennant and striking the water. From the time the Wachusett first slipped her cable and steamed upon the rebel cruiser to the moment when the echoes of the last gun from the Brazilian fortress had died away, was only twenty minutes by the watch. Certainly no page of history can show a more daring achievement, or one executed with more brilliant rapidity or more complete success.

[illegible] are vessels of the Brazilian navy, neither of them any match, in point of speed, for the handiwork of New England mechanics, and they soon gave up the chase.

Capt. Collins found that neither vessel was materially damaged by the collision, and that there had been no injury to life or limb from the confused firing which followed it. Twelve officers and fifty-eight men of the Florida's crew were captured, and all her stores, papers, records, &c., were found undisturbed in the cabin. The two vessels soon steamed for St. Thomas, arriving there on the 29th ultimo.

The crew of the Florida is composed of Englishmen, Prussian Germans, &c., and contains no citizens of the rebel States. Among her officers, however, there are several Southerners. Surgeon Charlton, who is now on board the Kearsarge, is a native of Georgia. He expresses full confidence that his captivity will last for only a very limited period, believing that the whole affair will terminate as did the seizure of Mason and Slidell three years ago. If the demands which he thinks will be made by the Brazilian Government are disregarded by our authorities, he looks for an enforcement of the claims by the governments of Great Britain, France and Spain in such a manner as to compel compliance.

Surgeon Charlton estimates that the Florida has steamed over forty thousand miles since she left Brest, not having spent ten days in port in nine months. During her career she has captured about forty American vessels."

Retaliation.—A letter from Mosby's command in the Richmond Enquirer says:—

"Your readers will remember that a few weeks since, in a fight near Front Royal, that Mosby's Battalion, on account of overwhelming numbers, was compelled to retire from the field, (not, however, until having inflicted heavy loss on the enemy, without the loss of a man,) leaving seven of his bravest men in the hands of the enemy who had had their horses killed, and that three of them, after having been tortured for hours, were hung, three shot, and the seventh, in sight of his native home, was tied to two horses and dragged to death, notwithstanding the presence, appeals, prayers and tears of his mother. On the 5th of this month, Mosby was so fortunate as to capture quite a large number of the wretches who performed this inhuman, atrocious deed. Col. Mosby immediately issued an order ordering seven of them to be executed, not in that inhuman, barbaric manner of the enemy, but "that three should be hung and four shot." The order was accordingly executed on the night of the 6th, on the piko, near Newtown, in sight of the Yankee camp, with placards explaining the cause."

Losses of Citizens in Rockingham.—The county court of Rockingham, Va., has ascertained, after a careful canvass of the county, the following losses, inflicted upon the citizens by the incendiary and military charlatan, Sheridan: Dwelling houses burned, 30; Barns burned, 450; Mills burned, 31; Fencing destroyed, (miles) 100; Bushels of wheat destroyed, 100,000; Bushels of corn destroyed, 50,000; Tons of hay destroyed, 6,233; Cattle carried off, 1,750; Horses carried off, 1,750; Sheeps carried off 4,200; Hogs carried off, 3,350; Factories burned, 3; Furnace burned, 1. In addition to which, says the Rockingham Register, there was an immense amount of farming utensils of every description destroyed, many of them of great value, such as McCormick's reapers, threshing machines; also, house and kitchen furniture, money, bonds, plate, &c., &c. The whole loss is estimated at the enormous sum of $25,500,000.

Ministers for the Army.—At the late session of Orange Presbytery in this State, it was resolved to send four ministers per month to the army to labor with the soldiers, for the next six months, beginning on the 15th inst.

THE CAMPAIGN AT THE SOUTH.

The yankee newspapers unite in stating that Sherman is about to execute a grand move. We have no official information of Sherman's designs, but we are in possession of authentic information which convinces us that the yankee newspapers are as far wide of the truth in their speculations on the subject as they usually are in their pretended statements of facts. Sherman has not been to Atlanta since Hood struck the railroad in his rear, more than a month ago. Leaving 6000 men as a garrison, he moved out of Atlanta when Hood tore up the track of the Northwestern railroad at Big Shanty. Hood, after French's failure to take Alteona, left the railroad, and making a detour to the Southwest, again tapped it at Resaca; and on the approach of Sherman, passed west through North Alabama to Florence. Sherman followed him into Alabama with the hope of bringing on a battle somewhere on the Coosa river; failing in this, and believing Hood to be making for Nashville, he turned his front northward and marched towards the Tennessee river at Bridgeport, with the purpose of being within striking distance should he suddenly assail Thomas at Nashville. At last advices Sherman had reached the neighborhood of Bridgeport, which is on the Tennessee river between 30 and 40 miles below Chattanooga; and Thomas had marched out of Nashville to Pulaski, which is some 50 miles north of Decatur and rather further northwest of Bridgeport. It has been quite a week since we heard directly from Hood's army. At that time it had crossed the Tennessee river not far from Florence, and was believed to be marching towards Nashville.

Sherman's transportation is in a woful state. Persons lately from his lines say that mules drop dead daily in their tracks. The country around Atlanta, and the vacant lots in the city, are fetid with decaying horse and mule flesh. A prisoner made the statement that it was almost an impossibility to get a mouthful of hay or oats, and their draught animals were dying of starvation. Thus it will be seen that it is impossible for Sherman to make a move of any moment, and he is believed to be in a desperate condition. With no stock, and no railroad transportation, he is powerless, and all his efforts will be futile. Hood, on the other hand, has an abundance of transportation and that of the choicest quality, while his army is efficient, high spirited, and anxious to engage the enemy.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

We have additional evidence of Sherman's purpose to "cut loose" from Atlanta and make a "grand movement" which will surprise the universe. He has discovered, at last, that it is "an impossibility" to maintain his communication by railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and finding that Hood has gone on an exploring expedition into Middle Tennessee, he abandons the "vigorous pursuit" and prepares for a "grand movement southward." One preliminary to this movement is the abandonment of Atlanta, and we learn from an apparently authentic source that the evacuation of that place has been commenced, and by this time may have been concluded.

The important question to be decided, however, is, "where is Sherman going, what is his destination?" Some of the yankee journals have intimated that Augusta, or Savannah, or Charleston, is the "objective point" of the pending campaign. We believe that he will not aim for either of those places. If he has really abandoned the "pursuit" of Hood, our opinion is that he will direct his steps through Alabama towards the Gulf of Mexico, under the supposition that he will encounter but slight opposition in that direction. He will first attempt to destroy Hood's line of railroad communication in Alabama and will then march to Selma, from whence he will proceed, if he can, to Mobile.

This seems to us the most probable route of the projected campaign, if it be undertaken at all, and we are strengthened in this belief from the fact that the enemy have been accumulating supplies in Mobile Bay which will never be needed for the hostile fleet or army operating near that city. It is true, as we have reason to believe, that some of these supplies were provided weeks ago, with the expectation that Sherman would be enabled to carry out his present designs soon after the occupation of Atlanta. The plan which is to "electrify the country," has not been conceived within the past fortnight. It was projected weeks ago, but its execution has been delayed by the boldness of the Confederate General commanding the "Army of Tennessee." As soon as Gen. Hood's movement was fully developed, Sherman conferred with Lincoln and Grant, and received orders to undertake the offensive movement which had been previously chalked out, leaving Thomas and his colleagues to take care of Hood, if they could. In obedience to these orders, which were advisory rather than imperative, he has probably started on his perilous march, and we may hear of his advance towards Central Alabama ere the close of the present week.

We learn semi-officially, that Gen. Hood's army, having crossed the Tennessee river, as heretofore announced, was in motion northward on Saturday last. The troops were represented to be in excellent spirits.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Yankee movement against Richmond.—A correspondent who sometimes gives us news from Washington, sends word last night that it is understood at Washington, a grand assault is certainly to be delivered against this city before the season closes. He reiterates again and again the warning that the present lull is owing entirely to the late election, and that nothing will be allowed to prevent a grand trial of strength on the lines of Richmond before the first snow. He forwards the following General Order of the Federal War Department, which has been issued to get up Grant's army for this said assault. As we have not seen it in any of the yankee papers allowed to come over our lines, it is best to insert it here:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1864.

"General Order No. 279. RETURN OF FURLOUGHED OFFICERS AND MEN.—The efficiency of the Army in the field requires that the furloughs of all regimental officers and enlisted men, fit for duty, will terminate on the 14th inst.; and they will report at the several rendezvous which may have been appointed for them, or to their respective commands in the field. In case no rendezvous shall have been appointed, they will report at the nearest draft rendezvous, and will be forwarded by the commanding officer without delay.

"The Provost Marshal General will immediately take measures to have all officers and men, who are fit for duty in the field and absent from their commands, or furlough or otherwise, after the 14th inst., returned to their proper commands.

"By order of the Sec'y of War.

"E. D TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't Gen."

It is not impossible that the warning of our correspondent has foundation on substantial facts. It is very probable that the campaign of 1864 will close with a tremendous effort to take Richmond. Whenever the assault is made, we may be assured that the heads of the columns will be composed of drunken, frenzied negroes, screeching like mad swine, and about as formidable to our soldiers.—*Rich. Exam.*

Lincoln's one Million.—The story that Lincoln has called for a million more of men, is without foundation.

Promotion.—Col. D. A. Weisiger, Twelth Virginia Infantry, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and assigned to Mahone's old brigade.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AT THE NORTH.

We find in the Washington National Intelligencer a private letter relative to the condition of our prisoners at Elmira, New York. The editors of that paper give as a reason for its publication that "it describes so feelingly the wretched condition of the miserable beings confined in one of the largest of our military prisons and appeals so fervently and eloquently to our common humanity for sympathy and succor to the sufferers":

BALTIMORE, October 14, 1864

My Dear Sir: My short acquaintance with you would hardly, under ordinary circumstances, warrant my thus addressing you; but I know you to be a christian gentleman, and as such I appeal to you in an emergency of appalling magnitude.

I have just returned from Elmira. Though not permitted to go inside the prison enclosure, I saw the condition of the fifteen hundred who were taken away for exchange, many of them in a dying condition. There are ten thousand prisoners at Elmira. A great number have been in confinement since the battle of Gettysburg. They have been kept at Point Lookout; have contracted disease from the unwholesome water there; were transferred to Elmira scantily clothed to face the cold Northern climate; no tea or coffee is allowed them; no variation of their scanty prison fare. No wonder that the mortality has been, and is, frightful; that the sick number fifteen hundred. Sleeping on the ground, under tents, four blankets for five men, many without socks or shoes; when, at last, taken to the hospital they are too far gone to be restored to life. Several of those taken away for exchange died on the cars. Happy they to be at rest! No more cold or hunger pangs to suffer! Only think of it! Never to be warm, never to have a full meal, a cup of coffee in a land of plenty; to die of lingering torture.

It is useless to appeal to the Secretary of War. It rests with the men of the North to remove this foul stain from our country. The officers in charge of the prison at Elmira are kind and humane, but the condition of things is beyond their power to remedy. A quantity of coarse, warm clothing is immediately required. Socks, under-clothing, blankets and thick knit jackets are wanted for hospital use; and an effort ought at once to be made, such as Mr. Stanton cannot withstand, to have them allowed coffee, tea and sugar. I cannot, will not, believe that my countrymen of the North will permit this state of things to continue.

I know, sir, how nobly you have responded to the calls made upon you in the past, and I implore you to help me now. My voice is too feeble to reach the ears of the thousands who ought to be willing as they are able to give to this holy charity. From every prison in the North, East and west, from Rhode Island to Fort Warren, goes out this wail of suffering humanity—clothing and blankets to keep us warm, food and coffee to save us from perishing! Woe to the people, dwellers in a land of plenty, to whom these calls are made in vain! These men are our brothers. There is not a hamlet in the far West, a village in my own native New England, not a mining town in California, but shelters some gray head, some bleeding, anguished heart, whose hearts go right up to heaven for pity on these prisoners—their own kindred, blood of blood.

Mr. ——, I cannot write of these things. Those fifteen hundred pale faces are before me as I saw them pass me at the depot. Those ghastly, pleading faces! I saw them here again—saw the pile of dead—dead from want of nourishing food—a cup of coffee. I saw in a city whose church steeples tower toward Heaven, gentle women, who would have given this nourishment, driven by brutal police and detectives from the mission bequeathed to them by the pitying Son of Mary. Hot tears of shame for my countrymen who permit these outrages upon Humanity and Christianity—tears of pity for these poor sufferers blind my eyes. I cannot write.

Help me, Mr. ——, and plead with others also to pray in that awful hour when we must all give an account of our stewardship. I would plead for all the prisons, though I have only seen the horrors of Elmira. With great respect, yours,

MARY W. RHODES.

Our Returned Prisoners.—The prisoners, for the most part, are looking far better than we expected to find them after the hardships of their long confinement and, in many instances, brutal treatment. Many say they wish no furlough, but desire to be sent immediately to the front where they will have an opportunity of "getting even" with their captors.

Savannah never does things by halves. This fact is illustrated in the liberal contributions of her men, and the devotion of her women to the comfort and welfare of these unfortunate men. Day and night the latter seem never to tire in the good work. The Home and hospitals being insufficient, the Fireman's Hall has been fitted up with beds and other conveniences, and a number of sick are there quartered. To-day, and perhaps to-morrow, we shall have a large accession to our sick list. Active preparations are making to receive them.

The prisoners were brought out on six steamers, to wit: the Atlantic, Baltic, Livingston, Northern Light, Crescent and Illinois. They all embarked at Point Lookout, Md., on the 30th October, reached Fortress Monroe on the 31st, and there remained till the 8th. About 100 died on the passage, and 3 after their transfer to our vessels. It would do one's heart good to see the new life imparted to these men as they step from yankee hands on board their own country's ships. Some huzza and shout, whilst cripples throw away their crutches and walk under the sudden inspiration of the change.

On one point the prisoners all agree: at all the yankee prisons, those who had means or friends at the North fared comfortably; those who had neither and were reduced to the fare furnished by the Government, had a hard and cruel time of it. The protection against cold is wholly inadequate, and thousands must perish the coming winter, without a change.

Col. Mulford, who has charge of the exchange on the part of the enemy, is favorably spoken of, and will always be remembered by the prisoners, for his uniform sympathy and kindness. They all describe him as a Christian gentleman, who is worthy of a better country and cause. To Surgeon W. A. Smith, of the 47th New York, we are requested by many to make a public acknowledgment of their thanks and gratitude. No one could have done more for the sick, or treated the well with greater respect and kindness.

Savannah Republican.

The Flag-of-Truce in the James.—It is said no further flag of truce exchanges of prisoners and papers is looked for in the James river this season. The regular exchange being transferred to the South, *via* Savannah, the enemy will endeavor to use the James for the purposes of war, not of peace and amity.—*Rich. Examiner.*

Bull's Gap is about 70 miles from Bristol and within 60 miles of Knoxville, on the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad. Lick Creek is a small stream 3 miles east of Bull's Gap. Morristown, near which the yankee commissary train was destroyed, is a railroad station 42 miles from Knoxville.—*Richmond Examiner.*

McClellan to be a Senator.—Friends of McClellan declare that the New Jersey Legislature will now elect him to the Senate.

From the North.—RICHMOND, Nov. 13.—The Baltimore American of the 16th and 17th has been received.

A telegram from Nashville says Hood's army is still encamped in the vicinity of Florence, with one corps on the north side of the river. The condition of the roads prevents active military operations, and the rebel army remains comparatively quiet.

The Nashville Whig says Judge Wright of Ga., recently a member of the Richmond Congress, has passed through Nashville to Washington to see what can be done towards bringing about peace.

Beast Butler, in a speech at New York, on Monday evening, said the Government might now proffer the olive branch to the rebels, tendering amnesty to them and their leaders until the eighth of January. If they held out he would favor an unsparing prosecution of the war.

Gen. Sheridan has been appointed to the position of Gen. Ewan, of the army of the Potomac, who was severely wounded by a sharpshooter on Sunday night.

Gold was selling in New York at 226.

Voting in Gen. Grant's Army.—The Pennsylvania soldiers gave a majority of 3,780 for Lincoln. The Western regiments also gave similar majorities for Lincoln. The total vote in the combined armies before Richmond and Petersburg is put down at 18,000, the majority for Lincoln being 6,600.

Yankee Items.—The Baltimore American of the 15th says that Gen. Canby, while ascending White river on the gunboat Crocket, was shot by guerillas, from the shore, and wounded in the groin. His recovery is doubtful.

The boiler of the gunboat Tulip exploded on the Potomac river, Friday, killing all on board except ten. Sixty lives were lost.

Gen. McClellan has resigned his commission in the army.

Friendly Warfare.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger states that "a rumor is current that the rebel government has expressed a desire to receive a winter outfit of blankets for its Virginia army from the Northern States, in return for which it proposes to place at a convenient spot a full equivalent for the blankets in cotton. I am inclined to believe the rumor is correct, but I doubt very much whether the request will be granted, as it would be tantamount to raising the blockade."

A Speck of War.—Late foreign papers say that Spain has sent its ultimatum to Peru, that if full satisfaction be not given, the Spanish squadron will seize the Republic and destroy its fleet.

Asiatic Cotton.—If the intelligence brought by the Bombay mail, which reached England in October, is correct, the amount of the East India cotton crop will soon begin to tell upon the price of consumption. There were at sea in the middle of October forty eight ships, laden with 224,577 bales.

Postage Stamps.—It is stated that the contractor for printing postage stamps has given up his contract.

AUCTION SALES.

By A. McMILLAN, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold in front of my Store on the 1st day of December, the following lots of fine CHEWING TOBACCO:

100 Boxes McCulloch & Grey.
100 " Peach and Honey.
100 " Signet.

Samples shown at any time. Sale positive.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,
2 Bbls P. R. Sugar.
8 Bales 4 4 Sheeting, and sundry other articles.

Nov'r 17. 85 tfe

Desirable Dwelling for Rent at Auction.

WILL rent from my store door on Thursday 1st December, a large and convenient DWELLING HOUSE, containing 7 rooms and 3 fire places. The yard is large, containing all necessary outhouses, and a well of excellent water, with good garden attached; houses and everything connected with the establishment new and in good repair. This Dwelling from its location, (Haymount,) and conveniences, is rendered one of the most desirable in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Possession given 1st of January '65.

Nov'r 17. 85-tfr

Further Notice of the Sale of the Plantation, Stock, Crop, &c. of the late Maj. Jno. T. Gilmore.

THE sale will take place, according to the advertisement heretofore published, at the Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear River, about 14 miles from the town of Fayetteville, ON TUESDAY THE 29th NOVEMBER 1864.

TERMS.

The Plantation will be sold according to the requirements of the Will, on one and two years' credit, for notes bearing interest.

The Stock, Crop, &c. will be sold on six months' credit, interest from date, with privilege to the purchasers to pay cash or give notes.

A. J. BYRNE,
A. McLEAN,
E. F. MOORE,
} Ex'rs.

W. DEAUGHON, Auctioneer.

Nov'r 16, 1864. 85tf

$50,000 Internal Improvement North Carolina State Bonds For Sale!

WILL be sold, in the city of Raleigh, N. C., at the Auction Rooms of CROUCH and LOUGHRAN, on SATURDAY the 26th day of November, FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. TWENTY YEARS COUPON BONDS. These Bonds were issued for the benefit of the Chatham R R. Company, and are secured by a special sinking fund, provided for their redemption when due. No better investment can be found. Copies of the law authorizing the issues can be had on application to the undersigned or to Messrs. Creech and Lockhart, Commission Merchants and Auctioneers.

KEMP P. BATTLE, President.

Nov. 26. 85-3t.

Boxes, &c., for Prisoners of War and Soldiers.

AS the Agent of Surgeon Gen. Warren, I will receive and forward all boxes, &c., for Soldiers and prisoners of war, free of charge. The Boxes should be here by the 25th of each month, so that they can reach Raleigh by the last of each month.

I wish the boxes sent to me to mark, with written instructions, so that I may have it properly done.

All boxes for prisoners of war must be as light as possible. If they should weigh more than 100 lbs. they cannot go.

JOSEPH A. WORTH.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15.

At Wholesale and Retail!

1 CASE, 1,200 YDS. BLACK AND WHITE PRINTS.
1,000 LBS. COPPERAS
10 KEGS NAILS, 6d, 8s, 10d, 12d, and 20d
30,000 WHITE AND BROWN ENVELOPES.
75 GROSS PANT BUTTONS.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.

Nov. 16. 85-2t

MATCHES! MATCHES!!

JUST RECEIVED a lot of superior matches.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.

Nov. 16 85 2t

Non-Taxable Bonds.

500 Million Loan.—Sale Continued.

NUMEROUS applications having been made at the established price of $135 and interest, under circumstances that entitle them to favorable consideration, it has been determined to continue the sale until further notice.

AUG. W. STEEL,
Ag't for sale of Confederate Bonds.

Fayetteville, Oct. 22. 78-12m

WAR NEWS

Official from Gen Forrest.—The following official dispatch has been received at the War Department:—

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., Nov 2.—Gen'l S. COOPER: Gen'l Forrest reports that, on the 5th instant he was then engaged fighting the enemy at Johnsonville, having already destroyed four gunboats, of eight guns each; fourteen steamers and twenty barges, with a large quantity of quartermaster and commissary stores, on the landing and in warehouses, estimated at between seventy five to one hundred thousand tons. Six gunboats were then approaching, which he hoped to capture or destroy. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Capture of Steamers, Military Stores, &c.—LYNCHBURG Nov. 17.—Lt. Col Welcher on the 5th inst., captured and burned two armed U. S. steamers, the Bernum and Fawn, with a quantity of small arms, on Buffalo Shoals, off Big Sandy river. On the same day, he captured a large amount of military stores at Williamsburg.

From Georgia.—MACON, Nov. 18.—The excitement in town has somewhat subsided. No definite intelligence of the whereabouts of the enemy; supposed in the neighborhood of Griffin burning everything in their road. They will meet a warm reception if they attempt to come here.

From the Valley.—NEW MARKET, [illegible]—Lt. Baylor of the 12th cavalry, with [illegible] has captured 10 prisoners and 17 horses within three miles of Harper's Ferry. [illegible]ught them safely to this place.

Brilliant victory of our Cavalry.—A dispatch was received yesterday from General Early, giving information of a heavy cavalry engagement on Saturday last, between Middletown and Kernstown. Middletown is 12½ miles from Winchester. Kernstown is between. The fight took place between Rosser's division of cavalry on our side, and the divisions of Merritt and Torbert on the part of the enemy. Our troops completely and decisively repulsed the enemy, capturing two hundred prisoners, and a number of valuable horses. The Confederate cavalry acted with the most conspicuous gallantry.

On the same day McCausland's cavalry were engaged with the enemy in the Luray Valley, on the right of our main position. We were not so successful there as in the fight on the left, our men yielding ground, and returning across the river.—*Rich. Sentinel, 16th.*

The late Fight near Atlanta.—The Macon Confederate gives the following as the facts in regard to the late demonstration on Atlanta by the Georgia State troops under Gen. Cobb:—

On Wednesday last, a cavalry regiment drove in the enemy's pickets, captured a redoubt, and advanced upon a second fortification. At this moment, the enemy brought up a heavy force of infantry and artillery, and our lines fell back to their original position. Our loss was one killed and eleven wounded.

Mosby's Operations.—An official dispatch, received at the War Department yesterday, states that the enemy are removing the rails from the Manassas Gap to the Winchester railroad, and that since they had occupied the Manassas Gap railroad, Mosby had killed, wounded and captured over six hundred of their men, and captured an equal number of horses.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

Fight in Watauga.—The Home Guard of Watauga County had a fight with the deserters on the 3d inst. Major Bingham, with his command, went to the Crab Orchard on the 2d, and on returning with 8 prisoners and a lot of cattle and horses, was attacked and fired upon by the bushwhackers. Maj. Bingham returned the fire and the fight continued several hours. The Home Guard had one mortally wounded, Elliett Bingham, and three others slightly. The deserters lost eight killed and several wounded. They were commanded by one Hartly.

Raleigh Conservative.

Outrages in Wilkes.—The deserters in Wilkes county, one night last week, set fire to a Mr. Russel's house and robbed him of his guns and other property. The fire was extinguished by the inmates, and the perpetrators left and set fire to the dwelling of a Mr. Laws and destroyed it.

Ib.

Clothing for Prisoners.—RICHMOND, Nov. 17.—Gen. Grant has assented to all the details proposed by Commissioner Ould in regard to the supply of prisoners on each side with clothing, &c. 1000 bales of cotton will be shipped from Mobile to New York and the proceeds expended under the direction of Gen. Trimble in the purchase of blankets and clothing for our prisoners.

The attack on Wilmington.—A Philadelphia paper of the 12th informs us that Wilmington would have been attacked ere this, but for the fact that Com. Porter was compelled to despatch a number of his fleet in search of "the Tallahassee, Olustee and Chickamauga."

Arrests in the Valley.—On the 8th inst., a number of the most prominent citizens of Winchester were arrested by order of Sheridan. They were allowed to take each a carpet-bag of clothing and some bed clothes, and were told they might expect a long sojourn in yankee land. No reason was assigned for their arrest.

The Chickamauga.—Bermuda papers mention her arrival there. She had destroyed a bark and two schooners in addition to those previously reported.

Capt. Semmes.—European advices to the 5th mention the departure of Capt. Semmes from the Bay of Funchall on an armed vessel called "New Alabama."

Prisoners.—The whole number of yankee prisoners held in prison, hospital, and on Belle Isle yesterday, was 2074, including negroes.

Rich. Examiner, 16th.

Yankee Deserters.—A large number of deserters—upwards of seventy—came into our lines at different points, night before last. We hear it stated that an entire company of [illegible]—officers and all—came over, and that [illegible] roll was called inside our sides, not a man was found missing.—*Petersburg Express, 16th.*

Wardens of the Poor and Jailers.—In the case of Wm. B. Harrison, a warden of the poor, the Supreme Court decided he was a State officer, and therefore exempt from military duty in the army. But in the same case it is held that a jailor is not a public officer, though disimed for exemption by the General Assembly. The case of a jailor, therefore, depends upon the question whether the State Legislature can exempt any one liable to military duty who is not a State officer? As the question was not before the Court, it was not decided; but the intimation was that a jailor is not exempt.—*Ral. Confederate.*

North Carolina Conference.—This body will convene at Mocksville on the 7th of Dec. next. Mocksville is 18 miles from Salisbury. The people of Mocksville and vicinity will send vehicles to Salisbury to convey the preachers and delegates thither.—*North Carolina Advocate.*

There are sixty thousand officers and men now in the United States navy.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1864.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IMPENDING.—The telegraph furnishes very little of interest this morning, but its deficiencies are amply supplied by this morning's mail, which discloses movements on both sides pregnant with vital results. The retreat of Sheridan, with the supposed design to join Grant in a new "on to Richmond;" the advance of Early towards the Potomac; and the starting of Sherman upon a new campaign towards the coast of Georgia or South Carolina; are the great events which we are now called upon to contemplate;—to say nothing of Beauregard's progress in Tennessee. They are all referred to in the highly interesting article which we copy from the Richmond Sentinel of the latest date received. The buoyant tone of the Sentinel, reflecting, as it doubtless does, the feeling of the Administration, will carry cheer to all hearts. The crisis is at hand Let us trust in God and the stout hearts and strong arms of our gallant troops.

THE YANKEE SITUATION.—Lincoln's majority in the Electoral colleges is very great, approaching to unanimity; but the popular majority is not equally great as that which we hoped for is realized, viz: the re-election of Lincoln with a great and growing party opposed to [illegible]. We have not yet seen the particulars of the popular vote, but learn that Lincoln's aggregate majority is estimated at 300,000, and of that number one-half, or 150,000, is given by the New England States. The great State of New York is so nearly divided that out of some 800,000 votes Lincoln's majority is only about 8,000. It will be admitted that 300,000 majority in a vote of very nearly four millions is comparatively small. It leaves 1,850,000 voters opposed to Lincoln and his policy, and in favor of [illegible] we have reason to hope, of peace. Nor do we believe that the friends of peace are confined to this great minority, but that almost every voter for Lincoln will be equally in favor of peace and of letting the South go, if our armies should continue to whip and baffle the great armies of Grant and Sherman, and especially if our people should present a united front in an unconquerable determination to be satisfied with nothing short of independence and eternal separation from the yankee nation.

It would seem that the majority are so well satisfied of the power of the minority, and fearful of its increase, that they are already proposing movements for peace, for the first time since the war began. Thus a Washington correspondent of a New York paper (name not stated) writes:

"I am told that Mr. Lincoln, taking hint from the message, (President Davis's,) is disposed to make the first steps, and waiving the point of etiquette aside, to send commissioners to Richmond in order to ascertain the disposition of Mr Davis on that subject. The greatest confidence exists here among the friends of the administration that the day of reconciliation with the South has arrived, that the Southern people desire it, and that any advance on the part of the North in that direction, will be welcomed all over the Confederacy, and will tend powerfully to bring both sections together."

And the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"A great pressure has already been brought upon the President to induce him to appoint commissioners to Richmond, for the purpose of sounding the authorities in that city upon the subject of peace. The moment is regarded as probably the most fitting during the war."

And even Butler, in a speech at New York on Monday evening last, six days after the election, suggested that "the government might now proffer the olive branch to the rebels, tendering amnesty to them and their leaders until the 8th of January. If they held out (he added) he would favor an unsparing prosecution of the war." We presume that this means more than Lincoln's own proposition some months ago, when he graciously offered pardon to all under the rank of Colonel who would throw down their arms and take certain infamous oaths of obedience to all his unconstitutional acts which deprived them of their property. Butler proposes to pardon the Colonels and the Generals and all, not even excepting President Davis. They must be oppressed with a sense of their everlasting obligations to him. They will not accept his terms, but will be rejoiced to meet Lincoln's commissioners to negotiate for peace. They will not require them to come to Richmond, but will meet them half way, not to ask pardon nor to submit to reconstruction, but to arrange terms of peace and separation. The President's repeated declarations to that effect will be seconded, doubtless, by the adoption of Senator Henry's resolutions in Congress.

God grant that these signs of the universally desired event may not fail, but that the day may be very near at hand!

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.—An officer of the government has called our attention, and asks us to call that of our readers, to the propriety of investing in the 6 per cent. Certificates which the Treasury is authorized to issue. There are two lights in which the subject may be viewed. There is an appeal to patriotism, which, however, in our present circumstances is but another name for self-interest, since our every interest is bound up in the success of the Confederacy in its struggle for independence, and that success is dependent upon the procurement of funds to carry on the war. The Treasury is only authorized to issue two hundred millions of currency, of which much the larger portion is already issued. Beyond this, the supply of funds must accrue from the sale of bonds and the issue of these certificates of indebtedness, which it is hoped will be received by creditors of the government in lieu of currency. Thus, when a person sells to the government officers any provisions, or becomes a public creditor by contract for work, it is desirable that he should only require payment of money to as limited an extent as possible and receive the remainder in these certificates. Their advantages are, that they bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are exempt from taxation on either principle or interest. They are thus better than any bonds issued by the government except the 500 million bonds, (and these can only be had at $1350 for a $1000 bond, whilst the others are to be had at par,) for the reason that the latter bonds at present yield but one or two per cent. a year, and there can be no expectation of such a reduction of the tax as will leave as much net income from them as from these untaxed Certificates. They are payable two years after peace.

It is true that these certificates have been sold in the stock markets at less than par, (not by the government, which does not sell them at all, but by the recipients from the government;) but that we suppose to be owing to the fact that they are not desirable for remittance to Europe, whilst bonds are purchased in large quantities for such remittance. To an individual who desires an investment yielding a certain and fair rate of interest, they are just as good as bonds. As such, we would respectfully urge upon all such creditors of the government as can afford to make an investment, to hold, the propriety of aiding the government in its efforts to keep down the volume of the currency by placing its indebtedness in a funded shape.

THE BAHIA OUTRAGE.—We copy a detailed account of the capture of the Florida, taken from the yankee papers. It would be difficult to imagine a more cowardly act, considered either in reference to the Florida or to the Brazilian government. The former run into at dead hour of night, when totally off her guard, for the avowed purpose of sinking her. The latter insulted because she is comparatively feeble power. And all this is to be atoned for, wiped out, by a crinoing apology from Seward, should the stronger powers of Europe demand it, for which Seward is to pave the way, acesrding to the New York Tribune, as follows:—

"There is reason to believe that the course to be adopted with reference to the infringement of Brazilian sovereignty in the capture of the Florida in one of her harbors, will be substantially the transmission of a dispatch saying that this Government will be glad to receive and give a favorable consideration to any propositien Brazil may have to make. Of course, there can be no difficulty where both parties are equally desirous to avoid it."

THE TALK IN EUROPE.—The London correspondent of the Cincinati Gazette writes:

"I might enumerate many signs over here that indicate the settled and universal presentiment that the Southern rebellion is in some form or other soon to collapse. I have not heard for several months what formerly I heard daily: "The South will never be conquered!" The Times has not uttered that prophecy, once so frequent in its columns, for four or five months."

The Richmond Examiner, in which we find the above, might have shown that it was untrue, by quoting from the Times of the 26th October, its declarations that "every day that the war goes on we see less and less probability that the great fabric of the Union will ever be reconstructed in its original form," and that "we look forward at no distant date, to the day when the credit of the Republic must be hopelessly and utterly destroyed."

THE TALLAHASSEE.—As it has been officially announced at Richmond that the Tallahassee has returned to Wilmington, there can be no impropriety in our saying, that we have seen a letter from a gentleman who was on board of her during her late brief cruise of ten days, stating that she captured and destroyed seven yankee merchantmen. In going out from Wilmington the blockaders fired 40 shots at her, one of which passed through the bow, but hurt no one. She experienced a very heavy gale, after which, at daylight one morning, she espied seven other yankee merchantmen, but the sea was unfortunately too rough to lower a boat for their capture. A yankee cruiser then chased her for three days, when, about the latitude of Beanfort she gave up the chase and went to that place, as is supposed, to get other cruisers, and so on the same day there appeared seven of them, one of which, a very fast and large ship, got so close as to fire 45 shots at the Tallahassee, all of which missed their mark. The Tallahassee gave her a few shots in return, and she soon began to drop astern, then changed her course and made for the bar. The Tallahassee made for the beach and reached it, then steered for the bar also and reached and passed it in safety, though the yankee had had the start of her.

A CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR OUR SOLDIERS.—The Richmond Whig notices the proposition of the yankees in the Northern cities to furnish a dinner to their soldiers in the field, and proposes to our farmers to imitate their example, one of the few yankee examples that can be imitated with propriety. We second the suggestion, except that the idea need not be confined to the farmers—almost everybody can contribute something towards it.

The Whig says to the farmers: "Send every turkey, chicken or pig they can possibly spare. Let the Confederate ovens and mess-pans upon that blessed festival day be richly "redolent" with the odor of stuffed turkey, roast pig and "chicken fixings." Don't wait for your neighbor to commence the good work, but right away, constitutional or unconstitutional, conscribe certain fat gobblers of your flock, and give them a furlough until the 20th of December. Let the mothers, daughters, and sisters, too, of our soldiers remember that there are those also fighting for them who are cut off from home and loved ones who deserve and would be grateful for a bountiful Christmas dinner. Don't for mercy sake, let yankeedom outdo us in a willingness to provide for the comfort of the soldiers. We can't, it is true, do as much, but our means will permit us to do a great deal."

MAIL FAILURE.—We regret to learn that all our packages for offices South of Warsaw, that left here on Thursday afternoon, were brought back on Friday, to start again on their travels on Saturday. The mail from this place arrives at Warsaw about 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, not long, we suppose, before the starting of the mail *for* this place, and it is perhaps not surprising that the worthy Postmaster should be somewhat drowsy about that time of night; but as such mistakes have occurred more than once, we would respectfully suggest to him to have separate places in his office for placing the mails *to* and *from* this place.

THE OLD ISSUE.—We rejoice to see that Congress is about to extend the time for the redemption of the old issue to the 1st of July next. This is right. The people submitted with general cheerfulness to the tax of one-third on these notes, but the repudiation of the remainder is unworthy of the Confederacy, especially when that remainder would be found to be in the hands of the more ignorant classes. Better impose a slight additional tax upon them for each month until returned, since it is important that they should be returned and withdrawn from circulation.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The trial of several of the negro burglars resulted in an inability of the jury to agree, and the matter was finally compromised by an agreement to whip and banish them except the two indicted for entering and robbing a dwelling. Their trial was continued, as stated in our last.

Judge Gilliam has established a high reputation on this circuit for the qualities essential to his position, both as a Judge and a Gentleman.

GEN. BRAGG.—It is officially announced in the Wilmington Journal that Gen Bragg "assumes the command of the Department of North Carolina," and that "Maj. Gen. Whiting and Brig. Gen. Baker will continue the territorial command heretofore exercised by them." Gen'l Bragg succeeds Gen'l Beauregard, transferred sometime since to the South West.

CONCERT.—Our citizens will have another opportunity, on Wednesday evening, to combine amusement with a patriotic charity, by attending the Concert to be given by a number of amateur performers, which we doubt not will be of rare interest apart from its benevolent object. See advertisement.

IMPRESSING HORSES.—We are requested to state that the impressing officer who visited this town last week stated that he would not impress any horse or mule on the way to or from market, or while at market, with produce. So that the safest plan for the farmers is to send their horses along, with something to eat.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD.—The Journal states the gross receipts of this road for the year ending 30th Sept. at $3,010,039 97, against $1,402,831 last year. Increase $1,607,208 37. The expenditures have been $1,864 224 34, and the profit $1,145,-815 63, against $809,652 67 last year. Increase of profit $336,162 96. The Directors have declared **Dividend No. 27 of 20 per cent.**

THE WAR.

From the Richmond Sentinel, 18th.

The war news is exciting to-day, and tells of activity everywhere. The campaign of 1864, instead of passing its last days in peace, is to expire in storm The 18th day of November is here, and winter has given ample warning that he is not far behind his time. But in Virginia new movements are afoot, and in Georgia and Tennessee a vast campaign, singuiarly complicated, is in process of development.

Sheridan, after doing his worst in the Valley, fell back to a point comparatively near the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and assumed the defensive. From this position he has at last effected what he has been aiming to do for weeks. He is believed to have sent off a large portion of his command to Gen. Grant. If this prove correct, and we think it will, we may expect a speedy renewal of heavy operations in this vicinity. Gen Grant has been hitherto incompetent to any new enterprise. He was only able to lie behind his works, and watch. True, he made recently an important attempt. Drawing every man from his trenches that he dared, and pressing into the service his cooks and teamsters and musicians, he threw out flanking columns at both ends of the confronting lines, and sought to turn our position. O' his failure and his severe chastisement it would be superfluous to speak. To his surprise, he found himself every where vigorously met, and bloodily repulsed. Retiring behind his works again, he has been since content to remain inactive.

If joined, however, by Sheridan, Grant would once more indulge hope of advantage from a renewal of his endeavors. He would calculate on being able to hold his lines, and at the same time have a large moveable column for flank enterprises. This column he may venture to throw far out, in imitation of Sherman's movement upon Jonesboro', and rely upon its ability to defeat any similar force of our own. If this be his plan, we may expect that he will attempt to execute it with celerity. As soon as Sheridan joins him, he will probably aim to deliver a blow, if possible, before we are ready to meet him.

If the vast fleet of monitors collected and collecting, under Porter, are to play a part in Grant's operations, then the latter's main attempt will be on the north side of the James. If the fleet, however, operate against Wilmington, then Grant will move upon the south side, with a view to cut our communications with that quarter. As the season of storms is at hand, we hardly suppose that the clumsy iron-clads will be ventured out at sea. Poor swimmers at best, one gale such as the Carolina coast has often listened to, would sink the last of them. On the whole, we think that this collection and co-operation of fleets and armies are meant for Richmond; and that soon we shall hear the roar of their united artillery.

It is our business to be prepared for the onset. The wave is coming—the rock must be ready. Grant has furiously flung himself upon us many times heretofore, and has always been repelled and discomfited; we must administer to him the same discipline again. We dare say he will have his usual luck. The interval since his last attacks has not been passed idly. We can say no more.

From Tennessee we have no further tidings to report from Beauregard through our own sources; but that itself is tidings. The United States papers report him as having crossed the Tennessee river. We suppose he has, and that he is now in Middle Tennessee. The plan of operations on Sherman's part, as we learn from the same source, and we suppose correctly, is, to leave Thomas, with such reinforcements as have been sent him, to oppose Beauregard, while Sherman with his own column shall move South from Atlanta. This is so confidently asserted, and is supported by so much of circumstance, that we accept the programme as the true one.

The first point marked out, as aimed at by Sherman, is Macon, distant from Atlanta 103 miles. Macon gained, we are informed that he is next to move upon Savannah, 190 miles from Macon, and upon Charleston, 104 miles farther. Perhaps Augusta, 164 miles from Macon by rail, is to form a point in the grand tour.

Having resolved upon such a march, Sherman has committed himself to it, by tearing up the railroad behind him as far back as to Altoona, and by destroying the bridge over the Chattahoochee—a singular manœuvre to be sure. Since then his people at home have heard nothing from him; we trust they never will again. It is the speculation of some that instead of marching upon Savannah and Charleston, Sherman will move for Montgomery and Mobile. Go which way he will, he has a long road before him, and it will be our fault if it prove not a rough one.

Will Beauregard turn and pursue Sherman, or will he prosecute his own campaign—the one moving North, the other South? His purposes are necessarily secret; nor are we in possession of the information for an opinion as to the best policy

It is to be hoped that the people of the States through which Sherman proposes to march will flag themselves upon him with a courage that shall do them honor. There is a capital difference between his situation and that of Hood's; he is in an enemy's country, while Hood is among friends. No sacrifice of property, no activity of opposition, must be counted now, or considered excessive. Tear down the bridges, block the roads, remove or destroy supplies, cut off foragers, fight at every pass. If Sherman should be able to accomplish such a journey as he proposes, foraging as he goes, it will be a proof that he was not becomingly resisted.

On the whole, the situation of affairs, East and South, is extremely interesting, and important events hasten to their accomplishment

From about Richmond and Petersburg.—There was nothing of importance done on the lines before Richmond and Petersburg yesterday. The bombardment of Dutch gap was kept up in fine style, and the booming of the guns was heard distinctly in our streets. There is a general impression, gathered chiefly from hints dropped by the yankee press, that Grant is preparing for the final grand movement of the campaign in Virginia, which it is confidently hoped by the yankee people is to end the war by taking Richmond. Constant and repeated failure seeming to have no effect upon him, we know of no reason why he should not make another attempt to dislodge our army. As Butler's canal is not yet finished, an attack on our centre is hardly to be thought of, and his next attack will probably be, to some extent, a repetition of his last, except it will, we think, be the last reversed; that is, he will assault with his heaviest columns on the north side. It is said he is already mustering his forces for the fray, and deserters report that he has been reinforced by a portion of Sheridan's command from the Valley; but this we shall not implicitly credit until it comes to us through some less questionable channel.

From Petersburg we have nothing of interest. The Yankees continue their raids and depredations into Surry and the neighboring counties, and are treating the inhabitants with unusual barbarity—the raiders being mostly negroes.—*Rich. Dispatch, 18th.*

From Georgia.—The only official information received by the press yesterday was that Sherman had destroyed the Northwestern and Atlantic railroad from Atlanta to Altoona, the Chattahoochee bridge included. This movement is difficult to understand, except as explained by unofficial reports that were in circulation during yesterday. If they be true, the destruction of the railroad can be understood, though it will still appear a superfluous labor. The reports had it that Sherman, having burnt Atlanta on the 15th, last Tuesday, had set out for Macon with three corps, amounting together to 35,000 men, and that he had, on yesterday, reached Jonesboro', 22 miles south of Atlanta. If there is truth in these accounts, as we believe there is, Wheeler has much to answer for. It devolved upon him to watch Sherman and keep posted as to his movements. Only four days ago he reported him "moving towards Bridgeport." Now, it is said, he reports him moving towards Macon, as above stated. This latter report is corroborated by other evidence.

Sherman will, we think, meet with opposition he does not calculate upon before he reaches the fortifications of Macon. These works, should he ever reach them, he will find of the most formidable character, and with the troops that before that time will be collected in them, they must give him a vast deal more trouble than he evidently counts upon. If the Georgians will battle for their trenches as the Petersburg militia did last June for theirs, or the Richmond militia did at Staunton river bridge, later in the summer, Macon will be saved.

In undertaking this expedition Sherman is too prudent a man to rely upon subsisting his army on the country. It becomes interesting and important to consider what point he calculates upon making his base of supplies. His destruction of the railroad northwest of Atlanta proves that he has cut loose from the Chattanooga base. He must, then, be looking to some point on the Atlantic or the Gulf. We are disposed, for several reasons, to believe that Pensacola is the selected point; this, not because of its greater proximity than any other post to his present field of operations, but because it is ascertained that for more than a month very large supplies have been accumulated there. If he fail to take Macon at the first dash, he will probably run for Pensacola, and make it a new base of operations. It is not to be presumed that he carries with him supplies sufficient to enable him to enter upon a siege which shall occupy any considerable length of time.

We have ventured the opinion that Sherman had Pensacola in view as a new base of supplies; but it is proper to say there are reasons why he might select some point on the Atlantic as being nearer at hand. Savannah, for instance, offers advantages, did its approach not involve the certainty of a great deal of heavy fighting.

We look with intense interest to full and authentic news from Georgia.— *Ib.*

From the Valley.—Passengers by last night's train say that nothing special has been heard from Early at Staunton for two days past; but it is supposed that he is driving on towards the Potomac. Our cavalry had been within a very short distance of Harper's Ferry, and made some captures of men and horses.

The Yankees have been behaving worse than usual in Winchester. They have turned their stock in the cemetery, and have not only pulled up the tombstones and overthrown the monuments, but broken them in pieces and desecrated the graves. They had taken possession of all the churches in the place, as hospitals, except the Episcopal, which they said was too damp for the patients.

Sheridan has, without doubt, sent away a portion of his force, and they have, it is said, arrived at City Point. This information comes from deserters, as well as from our own scouts. Another informant says some of them have been put into Fort Harrison. There is evidently a great scheme on foot, and the Yankees are determined to spare no efforts to render it successful.—*Ib.*

Reports from the Valley, last night, represent Sheridan's army still retreating towards the Potomac. There is no news of any recent engagements. *Sentinel, 18th.*

Brazilian Account of the Capture of the Florida.—The following account of the seizure of the Florida in the port of Bahia is taken from a Brazilian journal. It appears the Florida had run under the guns of a fort for protection:—

"The vessel was seized by the Wachusett, and the report of her capture was quickly spread through the city. The next day an officer of the Florida notified the commander of the Wachusett that he had no right to capture the Florida in that port, and that the Brazilian Government would demand an explanation of his course; that the port was free to all vessels, and that the capture of such vessels should be made outside. The seizure caused great excitement among the people of Bahia. The whole fault lay in the Wachusett, as she had violated the laws of the Province.

After seizing the vessel, she was tied to the Wachusett, whose commander at once prepared for sea. The small guns of the Florida and the crew were removed to the Wachusett, and a portion of the engines were taken away in order to prevent her escaping. As she was going out, the people gathered on the shore, and batteries were leveled at the vessel Some of the men on the Wachusett then fired revolvers at the spectators, which increased the excitement, but the vessels left the port.

When the Florida was boarded by the officers of the Wachusett, the crew acted very quietly, but the men of the Wachusett endeavored in vain to make them act otherwise. They declared that if they had the arms of their opponents, and their whole crew on board, they would not let themselves be captured. A fire was then lit in the Florida, but the sailors extinguished it. Before the capture, the two vessels made signs to fight, but they were stopped by the officers of the Province. Previous to the seizure, 4 sailors of the Florida reached the shore, and 15 jumped into the water, but they were rescued by several vessels. When the American Consul heard the report of the firing from the Wachusett, he got up in the night time and had it stopped.

The officer of the Florida, when asked to surrender, at once threw his sword into the water.

Commander Morris, of the Florida, has sent a communication to the President of the Province thanking him for the efforts he made to prevent her capture in a neutral port and protesting against her seizure.

The matter is a serious one, and may be so regarded by the Brazilian Government."

Late Foreign Items.—The Russian Minister at Washington is ordered to Mexico to congratulate Maximilian on his accession, whereat the yankees are much displeased.

A Quaker deputation from England to the yearly meeting in North Carolina has been refused a crossing of the rebel lines.

It is rumored in Washington that Gen. Meade will be superseded in consequence of the "great disaster" in front of Richmond on the 27th ult. The election over it is no longer a victory.

Col. Ould has asked permission to buy 30,000 blankets in New York for rebel prisoners of war, and to pay for them in cotton shipped through Wilmington.

Cairo dispatches of the 14th report Magruder's army seeking to cross the Mississippi to aid Hood.

The Danish war has been finally ended by treaty signed on the 30th ult.

The fleet of the English, French and Dutch has successfully attacked the forts of Prince Negato, in the Straits of Shimonoseki. The Japanese have sued for peace and promise to open the Straits.

Newbern.—We learn that there are now only about 4,000 troops at Newbern, mostly white, and that the negro regiments that have been doing garrison duty there have been sent to Virginia.

Raleigh Progress, 19th.

Exchanges.—The exchange which has been inaugurated at Savannah will be transferred to City Point, about one hundred Confederates having died on their passage South. We have so far received about three thousand prisoners, and have just commenced the delivery of yankee prisoners.

Foreign Battalion.—600 foreigners whose terms had expired in Lincoln's army and whom he will not exchange have joined the Confederate service and have organized into a battalion at Columbia. 200 Irishmen have gone from Florence to Hood's army. A considerable number have joined our army at Savannah.

MEXICO.—New York papers assert that Maximilian has never entertained, and does not entertain, the least communication with the Confederate government; and that, as a consideration for his refusal to recognise the Confederacy, he has received assurance from Lincoln that he will recognise him as the Emperor of Mexico so soon as Congress is out of the way. Congress might object, since it so recently affirmed the Monroe doctrine.

EXCHANGED.—Among the officers exchanged at Savannah, we see in a partial list in the Republican the names of Dr. S. L. Golding, 21st N. C., Capt. Sharp, 4th Cavalry, T. Albrigat, 53d. Silas C. Watkins of "Worth county, N. C.," died on the truce boat.

The election in New Hanover, for Senator in place of Mr. Hall, resigned, will take place on Thursday next the 24th inst. Major Robert Strange, Col. Edward D. Hall, Thos. C. Miller, Esq. and Lt. S. J. Faison are nominated by their friends.

Baptist Convention.—The next meeting will be at Forestville, in Nov'r 1865.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, 16th inst., by Rev. Mr. Watson, Mr. C. LUCIAN JONES, C. S. N., of Virginia, to Miss MARY ANNA, daughter of James Anderson, Esq.

DIED,

In Cumberland county, DANIEL McPHAIL, aged 15 years, son of John and Mary McPhail.

At the residence of L. W. Lawhon, Moore county, 12th inst., of consumption, JOHN C. WRIGHTSMAN, of Chatham county, in the 80th year of his age. The deceased gave every evidence of having died the death of the righteous.—Com.

In Montgomery county, on the 15th day of Oct., of typhoid fever, SARAH M., daughter of the late Hon. S. H. Christian and Eliza Christian, in the 15th year of her age. The subject of this obituary was an unusually lovely girl. She possessed an amiable disposition, a pure heart and good mind Great pains had been taken by her parents to make her an accomplished, educated lady, and her prospects were promising to fulfil the fondest, brightest expectations of her parents and friends. Just two months previous to her death she professed religion and joined the M. E. church, South. Always kind, affectionate and good, under the sanctifying influences of religion she was all her fond mother and large circle of relatives and friends could wish her to be." After a protracted illness of great suffering she died easily and triumphantly, having expressed herself as perfectly willing to die.

May her widowed mother and fatherless brother and sister derive consolation from the fact that "all things work together for good to them that love God."

FRIEND.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

From Georgia.—MACON, Nov. 19.—The military authorities are active and vigilant. Every man is under arms, and confidence is being restored. The enemy are believed to be on our right, distant about 30 miles. The city will be defended to the last.

Another capture of yankee pickets near Petersburg.—RICHMOND, Nov. 19.—An official telegram received at the War Department says: Gen. Pickett reports that on the night of the 17th a portion of the enemy's picket lines in his front was captured and held. Col. Kaufmann, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, and 113 privates were captured, besides the dead and wounded left on the ground. Our loss was one killed and nine wounded.

From the United States.—RICHMOND, Nov. 19.—The Baltimore American of the afternoon of the 17th has been received, but contains very little news. Gold was 221 at the first board in New York that morning. The official vote of Maryland was, for Lincoln 37,300, for McClellan 32,400. Gen. Burnside arrived at Fort Monroe on the 16th and went immediately to the front. Gen. Pope in an official report of his operations among the Indians in the Northwest says he is instilling peace and indicates that he intends to do away with the treaty system, his plan being to make the Indians behave and the whites deal fairly with them.

RICHMOND, Nov. 20.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 18th is barren of news. Gold closed steady at 222. Information, believed to be correct, had reached Memphis that Gen. Canby [yankee] had died of his wounds. [He was shot by guerillas on White River, Arkansas.]

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Barnwell introduced a bill to repeal a part of the sequestration act which allowed payments of debts due alien enemies in C. S. Bonds. [This is to prevent such payments in 4 per cents., which has lately been done.] A bill to correct an error in a previous law which authorized issue of bonds to privates in the army was passed The error was the omission of a date for redemption, thus preventing the issue. They are now made redeemable in 1894, with interest payable semi-annually. A bill to authorize the Sec'y of the Treasury to take up the 7.30 $100 notes with coupon bonds redeemable in 1895 was passed. Mr. Graham was granted 10 days' leave. In the House, a great many resolutions of inquiry were introduced of no special interest.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, Mr. Orr introduced a bill to exempt the cargoes of vessels owned by the States from existing restrictions upon exports and imports. The bill to prevent persons indebted to alien enemies from settling the said claims with Government receivers in bonds was passed. In the House Mr. Chilton of Ala. introduced a resolution for the expulsion of Hon. W. R. W. Cobb of Ala. who has failed to appear and take his seat, remaining within the enemy's lines on terms of friendly intercourse with them. Pending the consideration of the resolution the House went into secret session. [It was unanimously adopted on Thursday.]

Neither House was in session on Wednesday.

On Thursday, in the Senate, Mr. Walker introduced a bill giving Postmasters the benefit of the law in relation to the receipt of counterfeits by Government officers. Mr. Maxwell a resolution, which was adopted, inquiring of the President if any one of the United States, through its recognized authorities directly or indirectly, has expressed a willingness to go into Convention with us to negotiate a peace, &c. Mr. Semmes, a bill to extend to July 1, 1865, the time for redemption of the old issue with new, which was passed on Friday. Mr. Brown a bill to prevent illegal impressments. In the House, Mr. Cobb of Ala. was expelled, 75 to 60. Mr. J. M. Leach offered a resolution of inquiry why the hospitals for sick and wounded soldiers are not better supplied with wood and coal. Adopted. Each House held a secret session.

On Friday, a resolution was adopted calling for a report of the facts in regard to the seizure of the Florida, and what action should be taken in regard to it. Mr. Henry introduced resolutions, declaring the determination of Congress and the people of the Confederate States to prosecute this war till our independence is acknowledged. The third resolution proclaims the readiness of the Government to open negotiations for the establishment of a permanent and an honorable peace upon the basis of independence. Nothing of interest in the House while in open session.

On Saturday, the Senate passed a bill authorizing exchange of registered bonds of the $15,000,000 loan for coupon bonds; and a bill suspending for 60 days so much of the act organizing forces to serve during the war as provides that persons therein mentioned shall not be required to perform military service out of the State in which they reside. The bill was sent to the House and passed there also. The House also adopted a resolution to appoint a joint committee to appeal to the State Governments to reduce the number of State officers exempted from military service.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 17, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: In your issue of this date I find the following paragraph:

"If we may take the liberty to make a suggestion to Col. Dawson, we would say there does not appear to us to be any sufficient reason for his invective against the Press, which, we are inclined to think is neither better nor worse than the rest of the world, and therefore need not be singled out of all the world, for abuse."

This paragraph contains two misapprehensions. In the first place my strictures were not directed against the Press but *corrupt political* newspapers; secondly, even that class of the Press was not singled out, for I included in the same sentence politicians of the same ilk; and lastly, I stated that the lecture was written before the Confederacy had an existence, and therefore, my allusions could not have been to the Confederate Press. We have not yet formed any political parties in this Confederacy and until we do we can have neither a corrupt political Press or corrupt politicians. My reason for correcting your misapprehensions so promptly is that during my tour through the Confederacy on my present benevolent mission, as well as on other occasions in bygone days, I have received at the hand of the Press of the South not only uniform courtesy and invaluable assistance but personal kindness and consideration far beyond my humble merits, and in me it would be in the grossest bad taste as it would be the blackest ingratitude to assail the Press with an "invective."

Respectfully,

ANDREW H. H. DAWSON.

A CARD.

I HEREBY return my heartfelt thanks to those kind friends through whose instrumentality my Dwelling House and Kitchen were rescued from the fire which occurred during the night of the 17th inst., at my premises on Haymount. I earnestly trust these friends may all find a helping hand in the hour of need.

SOPHIA H. McLEAN.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov 21.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 5 75 to $6 Pork 2 25 to 2 50. Lard 5 75 to 6.
Beef 1 50 to 2 00 per pound, retail.
Beeswax 4 50 to 5 00. Butter 6 00 to 7 50.
Cotton 1 50 to 1 62½ Coffee 15 00 to 16 00.
Cotton Yarn—25 00 to 40 00 per hunch.
Copperas, retail $5 to $7. Dried Fruit 1 00 per lb
Flour—Super. $240, Family, $250
Grain—Corn $18 to $20. Wheat $35 00. Rye $20. Oats 10. Peas $18 00
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 5 00 to 6 00.
Iron—Swedes 4 00 to 5 00, country made 3 50.
Fodder, new, $7 to $8, Old $10. Hay $5 50 to $6.
Shucks 6 50.
Flaxseed 3 00 to 70 00 per bu.
Green Apples 15 00 to 20 00 per bushel.
Eggs 3 00 per dozen.
Leather—Upper 25 00, Sole 20 00.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $50 00. Apple and Peach Brandy $50 00.
Molasses, country made, 12 50 to 15 00.
Rice 75 by cask.
Sugar 8 00 per bbl; retail 10 00.
Soda 7 00 to 8 00 per lb.
Soap—Family Bar 3 00 per lb., Toilet 8 00 to 10 00.
Nails 3 50 to 4 00 per lb
Onions 25 00 per bushel
Potatoes—Irish $15 bush; sweet $8 to $10.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, 2 00 to 3 50.
Salt 25 00 to 45 00 per bushel.
Tallow 4 50 to 5 00. Wool $6 to $7.

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

CUMBERLAND HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

THE YOUNG Ladies and Gentlemen will give a Vocal and Instrumental Concert at Fayetteville Hall, on Wednesday ev'g, 23d inst., to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets will be for sale at the Book and Drug Stores

Four per cent. CERTIFICATES.

THREE Certificates for $200 each, for sale.

D. T. NEWBY.

Nov 21. 86-

JOHN H. COOK, Auctioneer.

ON Thursday next, the 24th inst. will be sold,
100 Bushels Salt;
25 lbs Coffee;
12 prs Cotton Cards;
1 Milk Cow and Calf;
75 Bottles Black Ink:
Nov. 19. 1t

Fayetteville Hotel for Rent.

THE above property will be rented at Public Auction in front of the premises, on Thursday the 8th December next at 12 o'clock, for 12 months. Possession to be given on 1st January 1865

The Hotel is known to be one of the largest in the State Has commodious Rooms and every convenience usual about a Hotel; is capable of accommodating any amount of custom. As a stand it is conveniently situated on Hay Street and altogether is one of the most desirable to be had. For further information, reference may be made to HENRY LILLY, Pres't.

Nov 19 86 tr

Notice to Magistrates.

THE Magistrates of Cumberland county are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville on Saturday the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of important public business. The Corn Commissioners for the several Districts in the county are requested to bring up their several reports on that day.

DAVID McNEILL, Chm'n.

Nov'r 19 86 2t

WANTED,

75,000 LBS. HAY and FODDER;
100 Spirits or Oil Barrels;
50 Cords Pine Wood;
5 Good Young Mules.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Nov'r 21. 86 3t

HAULING.

THE undersigned can load from Egypt to Greensboro' and from Fayetteville to Raleigh any number of wagons

T. S LUTTERLOH.

Nov'r 21. 86 3t

FOR SALE.

200 BAGS OLD DRY SALT;
125 Bbls Do;
200 " Lubricating Oil;
60 " Tanner's Oil;
50 " Paint Oil;
200 Boxes Tobacco.

T. S LUTTERLOH.

Nov'r 21 86 2w

The undersigned will pay the highest market price for GOLD and SILVER. Also for four per cent. Certificates Apply soon to

E. L. PEMBERTON.

Nov'r 21. 86 tf4

Beeswax and Tallow.

THE highest market price will be paid for BEESWAX and TALLOW, by

E. L. PEMBERTON.

Nov'r 21. 12t

Bladen County.

THE Magistrates of the county of Bladen are requested to assemble at Elizabetown on Saturday the 26th inst., for the transaction of business of importance

By order of THE CHAIRMAN

Nov'r 18 11pd

The Owners of Slaves of Cumberland County employed on Fortifications below Wilmington will meet me in Fayetteville on FRIDAY, the 25th inst. on business of importance connected with the hands

W. T. OWEN, Overseer of hands.

Nov 17. 86-2tpd

LOST,

IN Fayetteville on Monday last, a black NEWFOUND LAND DOG, about eighteen months old. Any person returning to me the said dog or giving me information where I can get him shall be suitably rewarded.

DUNCAN SHAW.

Nov 18. 86 2tpdif

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, Nov 18, 1864

NOTICE.

PERSONS are hereby warned against purchasing Government Clothing from the Soldiers and Operatives of this Post. Severe penalties are attached to this offence by law and those against whom proof can be found will be prosecuted

(6 5t) F. L. CHILDS, Lt. Col Comd'g.

A Lady of some experience in teaching, desires a situation in some safe and healthy locality. Will teach the higher and lower branches of English. Also the rudiments of Latin, French and Music on the Piano. Reliable references will be given and required. For further information, apply to

Mr. D. D. FRENCH,
Lumberton, Robeson Co. N. C.

Nov. 16. 85 2tpd

For Sale or Exchange,

FOR YOUNG CATTLE, two Milch Cows Also one or two Fine Sows with Pigs.

J. KERSHAW.

Nov'r 17. 85-2t

WANTED,

60,000 SHINGLES;
1,000 lbs Tallow;
1,000 lbs. Beeswax;
1,000 yds Country Homespun;
500 yds. Woolen Jeans.

For which I will pay the full market price or exchange Cotton Yarn, Sairing or Salt.

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.

Nov'r 14. 84-14tpd

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed from their old stand on Water Street, to No. 7, MARKET STREET, where they expect to continue the

General Commission & Grocery Business.

Prompt attention will be given to all orders and consignments entrusted to our care.

L. C. LINEBERRY & CO.

Wilmington, N. C. Oct 10 78-tfmpd

Tax in Kind, Richmond County.

THE Farmers of Richmond County are requested to meet us at the following times and places, prepared to list their crops Corn, Short Corn Buckwheat, Rough Rice, Irish Potatoes, Fodder,

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.

RICHMOND, Nov. 8.

Messrs. Editors:—The present campaign has been the most severe the Army of Northern Virginia has ever experienced. It began on the 5th of May at the Wilderness, and there and also at Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor Grant hurled his legions against our veterans with the impetuosity of despair, resulting only in the slaughter of his troops. The direct advance of the invader has been so effectually barred that he was compelled to adopt that series of flank movements to the left which has characterized the whole campaign. Consequently Grant has slided around to our right continually, with a base of water navigation all the while until he has moved from the Rappahannock to South of Petersburg, with a line of battle now 30 miles long. Had he moved up the James at first, it seems he might have occupied this line in six days instead of six months. In that case he would not have found our defences so formidable as now, and his army would not have experienced such immense loss and fatigue as has been inflicted upon it. So that Gen Grant's invasion against Richmond was badly planned and has not been successfully or skillfully executed It therefore bears evident marks of failure; and after all manner of movements and feints and positive promises, reinforcements are still demanded.

Soon after his appearance in front of Petersburg, the enemy occupied a portion of the Weldon Railroad, but was immediately driven away by our forces under Gen. Mahone This Road, running straight South from Petersburg, was continually exposed to the left flank of the enemy, for it would be impracticable for us to extend our right along the whole length of the Road—over 60 miles—in order to head off any sudden flank movement of the enemy in that direction. Our troops occupied the Road in force only a few miles out from Petersburg and from there the defence of the road was entrusted to an ordinary cavalry picket line. On one dark night the enemy suddenly collected a force of 30,000 or more and moved on the Weldon Road beyond the end of our fortifications and driving away our small picket force. Such a movement could be made at any time, and our only alternative was to dislodge them from the Road immediately after their taking it. On Thursday evening 18th August, the enemy occupied the Weldon Road in heavy force. Probably our authorities did not know the force of the enemy, as only some two Brigades were sent to drive them away on Friday. The attack failed, and on Saturday a larger force was sent against them, but the enemy was found strongly fortified and reinforced, and our troops were still unable to dislodge them. On Sunday the 21st Aug. a more extensive demonstration was made, resulting in a considerable engagement, in which our Division or the most of it participated. The enemy was driven back from all his outer lines, but he was found too strongly entrenched on the Railroad, with an immense number of cannon, to justify the sacrifice of life on our part necessary to take the works. So it was deemed proper to make no further attack on the enemy at that point, and he has held the road there ever since. On the 24th of August a part of our army, including two Brigades of our Division, moved by a circuitous route around the left flank of the enemy and came to the Railroad near Reams's Station, in rear of the place where we attacked the enemy on the previous Sunday. Here on the 25th August, we found the enemy's infantry and artillery in line of battle behind ordinary breastworks immediately on the Railroad. A short and brilliant battle ensued, and we took all of the works attacked and a large number of prisoners, completely routing the enemy. We have I believe held the Railroad from this point Southward ever since, and the enemy holds only some 3 or 4 miles of the Road between Reams's Station and Petersburg.

About the last of September and 1st Oct. the enemy again extended his left in heavy force with a view to flank our right and get possession of the Southside Railroad, which runs out West from Petersburg. This movement was frustrated and the enemy driven back with heavy loss, though by it he advanced his line over a mile nearer the South Side Road, for we did not drive him entirely back to his line near the Weldon Road.

On the 26th of Oct. the enemy again massed his troops in heavy force on our right, and early on the morning of the 27th, surprised and broke across our line of dismounted cavalry to the right of our extreme infantry line, and about seven miles southwest of Petersburg. They moved forward towards the south side road, in a force of some 30,000, commanded by Grant in person, our small cavalry force fighting and retreating slowly. A large force of our infantry, including our Division, were rapidly thrown around to meet the advancing column of yankees, and late in the afternoon came in collision with them at several points. There followed pretty heavy and continued fighting, and there was every indication of a general engagement in an open field fight. The enemy in his own grand flank movement found himself flanked and surprised. Even some of his stragglers, who ran as they thought to the rear to escape danger at the front, found themselves at once prisoners in our hands. Our troops were pressing and flanking the enemy, while the rapid and deafening roar of cannon and the brief rattle of musketry would every now and then force you to believe the grand ball had opened.

Thus went the game on the military chess board till darkness and rain put an end to the scene. Then the weary and hungry soldier with some gloomy thoughts of the morrow, laid himself on the wet leaves to rest. These are the times that try the soul of a soldier. But the veterans of this Army, with their noble leader, are equal to all emergencies. They deserve all the consideration and aid their generous friends at home can bestow on them. The enemy retreated in haste under cover of night back to his former position, leaving hundreds of his dead and wounded and arms and clothing strewed all over the ground. So after a decided Confederate victory things have relapsed into their former state of quiet and monotony.

Of the battles of the 21st and 25th August I deem it unnecessary at this time to speak at length. Our brigade (McRae's—formerly Pettigrew's and then Kirkland's) was exposed to a very terrific shelling on the 21st while advancing with other troops in front of the enemy's strong works on the Weldon Road. Gen. Mahone had moved his command to the right in order to flank the enemy's left, but failed, and our action in front being dependent on his, we could not well do anything. On the 25th McRae's, Cooke's and Lane's brigades, all North Carolinians, and the only infantry on the field, made a successful charge on the enemy's works near Reams's Station, captured the works and routed a force of the enemy more than double their own in numbers. Here we fought Hancock's corps, the brag fighters of the yankee army. Our loss was not heavy Gen. Lee gives due credit to our troops for their valor and success on this occasion, so it is not necessary for anybody else to say much. When Gen. Lee cannot have time or opportunity to give full honor to N. C. Troops, "Long Grabs" will endeavor to do them justice. So that either Gen Lee or "Long Grabs" one will always try to give them their merited fame(?) (Bully for me!)

I was not present at the battles of 30th Sept. and 1st Oct., and do not know much of what occurred. McRae's Brigade captured several hundred prisoners, and the 44th and 52d Reg'ts made a gallant charge and suffered heavy loss. The other Regiments, I believe, were in a different position and not ordered in the charge. I have been informed that on the 1st Oct., while the Brigade was advancing under a heavy fire, Gen. McRae ordered the men to go slower, but they paid no attention. He then told them to halt, but on they went at a double quick, charging the enemy with a yell. He had to let them go and keep up as best he could. I have had no opportunity to learn of the action of other N. C Troops, but will use every effort at all times to get all facts and information of interest.

These battles occurred along the Squirrel Level road, and the enemy succeeded in planting his line a mile or more nearer the South Side Railroad. We had thrown up breastworks in advance of those we now occupy, and had about completed them. One or more forts or elevated positions for artillery were made on the space occupied by each Brigade, and for convenience these positions were named after the General of the Brigade. Fort Archer was on the right, then Fort McRae, &c. There seemed to be no necessity of a strong infantry force so far to the right, and these Brigades were moved further towards our left, and a few cavalry pickets were left to hold the new line of works. As soon as this was done the yankees came forward in heavy force and drove the pickets away from the breastwork, taking the line with Forts McRae and Archer and advancing a considerable distance beyond McRae's, Archer's and other commands immediately moved round and drove the enemy back, re-taking Fort McRae and all their former line except Fort Archer and what is on the right of it, which the enemy has held ever since So it is not true, as reported in the papers, that the enemy successfully resisted our attacks on Fort McRae. The enemy successfully held Fort Archer, but our pickets still hold Fort McRae and we have erected a new line of breastworks

It was still to the right of the places just mentioned that the enemy advanced on the 27th Oct. and surprised and broke across the line held by Butler's Brigade of cavalry, capturing the camp and also the camps of Dearings' and Young's Brigades, and advanced to the Plank Road that runs from Petersburg south west to Boydton. Here near Rowanty Creek our forces attacked the enemy, resulting in his hurried retreat that night back to his former position. In this engagement McRae's, Mahone's and another Brigade, all under Gen. Mahone, made a flank movement, passing to the left and rear of the yankee force that was on the Plankroad. To get in this position we had to pass through a vacancy or gap between the force on the Plankroad and the rest of their army to our left while there was fighting immediately on each side of us. The thick woods protected us till we got in position, and very soon we charged forward on the Plankroad from the rear surprising and driving the enemy—the object being to confuse them, divide their force and capture the right wing or part next to our lines. We succeeded in confusing the enemy and causing him to fall back

The enemy had two and perhaps three entire corps on the Plank Road, and our flanking force was certainly insufficient for the purpose, and the necessary reinforcements could not be brought up before night. Mahone's Brigade formed on our left (I know nothing of the other Brigade) and we charged forward, driving the enemy and capturing prisoners and cannon, until we reached an open field close to the Plankroad Here at the edge of the wood, the most or all of Mahone's Brigade halted, from what cause I know not, while our Brigade charged on to the Road, and finding themselves right among an immense yankee force and entirely unsupported, were compelled to fall back with a loss of four or five hundred prisoners, though not very many killed and wounded This was a gallant charge—the Brigade went forward with a noble dash and unite through as hot a fire as thousands of excited yankees could make I am unable at present to give lists of casualties. Gen. McRae displayed his well established coolness and bravery. He has become quite popular and his whole command has full confidence in him.

Truly, LONG GRABS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 7th.

Messrs Editors: It gladdens the heart of the soldier to see that efforts are being made to supply him with refreshments and necessaries from home It is to be regretted some sufficient and systematic arrangement has not existed all the while to answer packages and boxes to the soldiers in the field from their friends at home. I hope that hereafter the army will be amply and promptly accommodated in this matter. The chief enjoyment of all classes of people is derived from occasional association with friends and acquaintances, accompanied by all the good things which gratify the appetite or regale the senses of man. This is the basis of earthly pleasure and happiness. If indulged to excess and perverted, such enjoyments or habit lead to intemperance, disease and vice; but if followed as nature directs, it developes invigorates, refines, and soothes our whole nature So parties, festivals and Christmas frolics are always greets with unfeigned delight. Such gatherings possess a charm and a pleasure that adversity, trouble, or even misery in all its forms, can never dispel. The sold er can seldom experience any greater pleasure than to join in a crowd of jovial companions and partake of the rich supply of good things from home. He feels relieved from hardship and rough fare; and he has before him a refreshing memento that there is still "something to live for—something to love," even amidst this great "wreck of matter and crush of world" gotten up by old Lincoln. Or, if he is not of a social disposition and shows his "cud" "solitary and alone," or is too stingy to divide with his companions, it is plain that his diminutive soul enjoys thereby all the happiness it is capable of.

Then send along supplies to the soldiers. It will give cheerfulness to the army as well as relieve actual necessity. It will help to satisfy the soldier with his condition and arouse his feelings of patriotism. And in your generous contributions do not overlook the friendless and the homeless. The poor penniless boy in the ranks who has no place he can call home, and the more aged son of poverty who to defend his cause and yours has left a helpless family dependent on the cold charity of the world, deserves as much as any others, and they would appropriately expect it from the community where they had lived. Let it not be then that the poor and unfortunate must stand by in want while others fare sumptuously. When you supply your own loved ones with choice viands send also a few potatoes or a bag of meal to the unfortunate but faithful soldier who has neither a home to go to nor friends to provide for him. From notice in the newspapers it will be seen that boxes, packages, &c, will be sent to the army by certain reliable agents in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Raleigh and elsewhere at Government expense entirely Should any person wish to go with things himself, I presume these Agents would procure the necessary papers for him.

Way-side Hospitals are now established at most stopping places along the Railroads. There is one at Greensboro, established by the State authorities, that is well conducted and is certainly a pleasant and welcome resort for all North Carolinians It is under charge of Dr J. L. Neagle of Gaston Co., a kind and attentive man. The domestic management is directed by Mr Thos A. Long of Chatham, a most efficient and agreeable man for such a position. The building is too small and it is intended to get a larger one as soon as possible. Dr Neagle and charge of the State Way-side Hospital at Wilmington for a while and was in the army previously, and Mr. Long was formerly Lieutenant in the 44th N. C. Reg't. Here a soldier is not questioned and looked at as though he was on trial before some self important Provost-Marshal, but one simply show sis furlough or other evidence of what he is, and he is then welcomed to the best they can afford in such an easy and sincere manner as to make him feel at home and enjoy real old North Carolina hospitality. This place is between the Danville and Central Road where they come together, some 200 yards from each, and about a quarter of a mile east of the depot. The Confederate way side is near the depot in front or south of it.

Richmond still seems full of people and business. A man can buy anything he wants here with money enough, and prices are not so high for most articles as might be expected I think groceries and clothing can be bought here on better terms than any where else in the Confederacy.

Everything is quiet along the front, but more fighting is expected before the armies go into winter quarters. Gen Early has recently issued orders prescribing the most rigid discipline for his army. I have never seen a good state of discipline arrived at all of a sudden. It must be effected gradually. There is discipline without tyranny, but often tyranny without discipline.

Truly, LONG GRABS

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA, Oct 1st, 1864.—Casualities of Co K, 44th Reg't N. C. T., McRae's Brigade, A. N. Virginia

Killed: Serg't W B Shemwell. Wounded: Serg't John Huff since died; Alpheus Merritt since died; Corp'l Benjamin H Freeman through the left arm and shoulder; Josiah Snipes in the left knee; Festus Thomaston right thigh; Phillip Lanier foot; Grub leg; Corp'l John W Henry in privates

Oct. 27th 1864, near Petersburg.—Killed: Calvin Wood on the field. Wounded: Mubern Sykes arm. Prisoners: R Alley, R Bobbitt, James K Gilliam, J Snider, Willis Gates, R Griffin, J H Griffin, Jack Wood, Henry Parkinson, Robert Carr, B Loftin, Benj T Woodliff, T C Woodliff, Mark Woodliffe. A MEMBER.

On and after the 1st day of October, Cabin Passage will be $40; Deck Passage $25; Way Passage in proportion

JOS A. WORTH, C. F. Steam Boat Co
T S. LUTTERLOH, North Carolina.
R. M. OARRELL, Kate McLaurin.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27. 71-1m*1m

MAJ. GEN. R. D. RAMSEUR.

At a public meeting in Lincolnton on the 31st ult., Hon. Wm. Lander introduced resolutions of respect and spoke as follows:—

Mr. Lander remarked that he did not arise to pronounce a eulogy on his deceased friend, whom he knew from childhood to his death, but to make some brief statements of his history. In May, 1837, in the town of Lincolnton, in *three days* of each other, were born two children, who were one day to shed lustre on their country's history, and to win for themselves an immortal fame. In boyhood they were warm and devoted friends, and were noted for their sacred obedience to their parents and their pure moral character. They came to manhood, the one a member of the Episcopal, and the other of the Presbyterian church. For awhile they were separated, until the mighty struggle for our independence came, when again they were found side by side for three years of bloody strife in the defence of our rights and liberty—now we alas! must sever their history—Gen. Ramseur now lies in his grave, a noble sacrifice to the glorious cause which Gen. Hoke still lives to defend.

General Ramseur entered West Point in 1855 and graduated in 1860, when he was assigned to duty in the artillery of the United States army. When Lincoln issued his Proclamation he resigned his commission and was appointed a Lieutenant in artillery; but while at Montgomery he received the commission of Captain of the Ellis Artillery at Raleigh, and chose to resign his commission in the regular army and aid in organizing our State forces, which were then being called to the field. He was present with his battery and fired the salute in Capitol square which announced that we had seceded from the old Union He was soon promoted to a Major, and ordered to Smithfield, on the James, where he remained until the Peninsular campaign. He was then assigned to the command of the artillery in General McLaws' division. While so acting he was elected Colonel of the 49th North Carolina Troops, and hastened to organize them at Raleigh. He was assigned to Gen. Robert Ransom's brigade, and soon was called to the defence of Richmond He participated in the attacks on McClelan; and at Malvern Hill while acting with conspicuous gallantry was severely wounded in his arm, and was disabled for duty. While at home he received from President Davis the commission as Brigadier General, and was assigned to the command of the lamented Anderson.

At Chancellorsville he was under Jackson in his celebrated flank movement, and won for himself imperishable glory in one of the most brilliant charges of the war, which at once marked him as one of the best Generals of the army. At Gettysburg, by a most skillful movement on the battle field, by which he re captured many of our prisoners, and was first to enter the town, he again added greatly to his reputation. At the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, he participated largely, and for his heroic conduct at the bloody salient where General Edward Johnston was captured, he was promoted, and assigned to the command of Early's division, which was soon ordered to the Valley. While there, he, for a moment, suffered from the false and licentious charges made upon his conduct at Winchester, where his division suffered a rout, notwithstanding his fearless and dangerous exposure of himself in attempting to rally his troops; but this was soon dissipated by the stern voice of truth, which exonerated him, and placed blame where it belonged. On the death of the lamented Rodes, he succeeded to his position, in the division to which he had formerly belonged, and while leading his division victoriously against the enemy, fell mortally wounded by a shot through his right lung. Mr. Chairman, this is his history—the history of one of the most amiable men and brilliant soldiers that has yet offered himself on his country's altar. He was my friend intimately so, and I weep for him. He was our country's friend, and we should all sorrow for him.

Casualties among N. C. Officers.—The 35th Regiment N. C. Troops, of Ransom's Brigade, has suffered severely since the opening of the present campaign. The following are the casualties among the commissioned officers:

Col John G Jones, of Person, killed in a charge June 17th. Capt. Thos J Blackwell of Burke killed in a charge June 17. Capt John J Cass, Transylvania, died of wounds June 24th. Capt William A Ellis, of Wilson, died of wouds May 24th. Lieut Neill B Kelly, of Moore, died of wounds May 25th. Lieut Geo W Epps, of McDowell, killed Sept 1st. Lieut Malcom Ray, of Chatham, died of wounds May 22. Lieut Jacob N Loy, of Person, killed in storming Plymouth April 20th Lieut Eli M Adams, of Union, killed in storming Plymouth April 20th Lieut James M Rockett, of Burke, killed in a charge May 20th.

The 49th Regiment N. C. Troops, Ransom's Brigade, has suffered even worse than the 35th. The following casualties have been reported among its officers:

Lieut Col J A Fleming, of McDowell, killed in battle July 30th. Capt C A Durham, of Cleaveland, died of wounds. Capt Geo W Lytle, of McDowell, killed in battle May 16. Capt Edwin V Harris, of Cabarrus, killed in battle July 30th. Capt James P Ardrey, of Mecklenburg, killed in battle, May 14 Lieut John S Summers, of Iredell, killed in battle June 22. Lieut Wallace A Rankin, of Gaston, killed in battle June 23d. Lieut Eli X Paiter, of Lincoln, killed in battle June 18th. Lieut H Clay Conley, of McDowell, killed in battle, May 16th. Lieut Daniel Lattimore, Cleaveland, killed in battle Aug. 24th. Lieut Wm P Barnett, of Mecklenburg, killed in battle May 16. Lieut Jos W Lineberger, of Gaston, killed in battle May 14.

Raleigh Conservative.

A New Society.—We understand that during the recent meeting of the Baptist State Convention at Warrenton, a society was organized for the purpose of exciting a deep interest in the subject of educating the indigent children of North Carolina soldiers. A Board composed of 50 gentlemen was appointed who will publish the plan in full. We understand that it is not proposed to secure an endowment, but to expend all moneys collected in paying the tuition of children at existing schools nearest the residence of their parents. All communications and contributions for the work may be addressed, for the present, to Rev. J. B. Hardwick, Cor. Sec., at Fayetteville, N. C.—*Raleigh Conservative.*

"A plain Respectable Dinner."—The Standard complains that "a man of means cannot purchase what will furnish a respectable dinner for his family for less than one hundred dollars." And here is the bill of fare and the cost of it, which it lays out for a family of "six or seven:" "One ham of 12 lbs, $84; 4 lbs. steak $10; couple of fowls, $10; couple of cabbages, $8; to say nothing of bread and soup, and potatoes, and a dozen small constituents which cannot be dispensed with."

This is liberal feeding for a man of any amount of means, and in these times of scarcity ought to be restricted. Divide out this dinner between six or seven, and each individual would have to swallow two pounds of bacon, half pound steak, one-third of a "fowl," a pound or two of cabbage, a quart or two of soup, a peck or two of potatoes, and a quart or two of a dozen "small constituents which cannot be dispensed with." The breed of such a "family," ought to be put a stop to, or else exiled to a more plentiful country than ours is at the present time, no matter what their means.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The war bears hard upon papers North as well as South. When the war commenced there were forty papers in New Hampshire. There are now only twenty-one.

GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON

The Richmond Examiner publishes a letter from Washington City, from which we extract:

"We have heard with admiration of your boys and old men trooping in the joy of anticipated triumph to the rescue of Richmond. The accessions to Gen. Lee's army from the source of these new levies, it is rumored here, and believed in official circles, amount to fifty thousand men. Gen. Grant, fearing the effect of these reports on the public mind, and especially on the value of greenbacks, telegraphed that these recruits were the proceeds of the robbery "of the cradle and the grave," and no real accession of strength; but on his advance on Richmond last Thursday he found the boys Minerva-born, and the sires such sons of Anteus, that his attacking columns recoiled in dismay before their steady fire and grim determination. The Administration has used every artifice to conceal this fact, but unsuccessfully, and the result of the last "on to Richmond" is equally well known as the truth that General Grant has informed the Government that he requires a reinforcement of fifty thousand men to compete with Gen. Lee's army. This demand has excited some inquiry in regard to the number of soldiers he has sacrificed during this campaign. It is conceded that he crossed the Rapid Ann with one hundred and fifty thousand, and that he reached the James river with only eighty thousand, there he received Butler's army of thirty thousand, and meanwhile, in the constant stream of additions from the several States, has not obtained less than fifty thousand. Yet, of this host, counting two hundred and thirty thousand men, it is known almost to every clerk in the War Department that General Grant has but eighty thousand before Petersburg and Richmond. And what are the substantial results of this holocaust of human life? Fort Harrison, a worthless outpost.

All these facts and reflections are fast becoming public property, and the effect is observable in the depression and despondent air of those who constitute the powers that be. Even the "last joke" of the modern Joe Miller, who occupies the Presidential chair of the United States, smacks of this feeling. It is said that a few nights since a party of his friends, during a social call, interrogatively expressed the hope that the war was progressing to his satisfaction. "Ah," said Lincoln, "I don't know, sir; my condition reminds me of the story of one of our Illinois country schoolmasters, who gave one of his pupils the third chapter of Daniel as a reading lesson. The boy began, but when he came to the names of Shadrack, Meshack and Abednego they were unpronounceable. The master required the boy to proceed, but he failed again. He tried a flogging; but still it was no go. Relenting, he told the boy to pass that chapter and read the preceding one. Brightening up, the little fellow got on famously until he reached the last verse, when, pausing with a look of dismay, he closed the book saying, *"It's no use, sir; here are them three rascally fellows again;"* and thus," said the great joker to his friends, "am I situated, gentlemen, in regard to these rebel Generals."

The present campaign will, in all probability, close with another attack on Richmond. The completion of Butler's canal and fifty thousand reinforcements are Grant's conditions precedent to another assault. These, however, will be fulfilled, and then watch out for a combined land and naval movement, the latter of a very formidable character, for it is said that no less than fifty iron clads will co operate, and are now being assembled in the James river."

10,000 Pieces New Music,

JUST received, which will be sent to any address on receipt of our Catalogue prices.

We have now become the SOLE AGENTS in North Carolina, for Geo. Dunn & Co. of Richmond, who are the *largest* and *finest* Music Publishers in the South.

All orders to them, from this State, will be filled at our Store.

☞ One half off to the Trade.

Apply for Catalogues of Books, Music, &c.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Sept. 5. 65tf

LOST,

THE Subscriber has lost a 4 per cent. CERTIFICATE for a Confederate States Bond, signed by Wm G. Broadfoot, and No. 1531, for $200. Notice is hereby given to all persons not to receive said Certificate or to trade for the same. I shall make application to the proper authorities to issue to me a duplicate copy of said Certificate. URIAH SCHERMERHORN.

Fayetteville, N C., Oct'r 24. 80*6tpd

Land for Sale at Auction.

The subscriber will offer for sale at Auction in Lumberton, on Tuesday Dec. 1st, a tract of LAND, containing 609 acres, adjoining the lands of A A. McMillan and Arch'd McNeill Currie, about seven miles from St. Paul's. About 75 acres of the above Land are cleared and have improvements of buildings for negro quarters Terms at Sale. J. W. GADDEY.

St. Paul's P. O., Robeson Co., Oct. 17. 77*6pd

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1864.

Sarah Brown vs Thos Barrentine and Wife.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Neill Brown and Joshua Brown, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham on the third Monday of January next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of Oct., 1864.

L. H. WEBB, Clk.
86*6wpd$14inpt H. H. WEBB, Dep'y.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1864.

Angus R. Patterson. Ex'r of Daniel Patterson Dec'd, vs Archibald Patterson, et al.

Petition for a sale of Slaves for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Archibald Patterson and —— Guyton and wife Flora, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of January next, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of Oct. 1864.

L. H. WEBB, Clerk.
86*6wpd$14inpt H. H. WEBB, Dep'ty.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1864.

Isaac Mason, Exec'r of Isaac Mason, Dec'd, vs. Nancy Hurly and Sam'l Hurly her husband and others.

Petition for Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Ingram, Winchester Mason, Rebecca Covington and children Isaac, William and Elizabeth, Solomon Mason, Harriet Bigelow and husband John Bigelow, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of January next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them

Witness, Louis H Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of Oct 1864.

L. H. WEBB, Clerk.
86*6wpd$14inpt H. H. WEBB, Dep'ty.

Daring exploit and murder of Lieutenant Walter Bowie.—In the early part of September last, Lieutenant Walter Bowie, of Maryland, at his own instance, received from Colonel Mosby orders to take ten men and cross into Maryland for a special service. Immediately upon receiving his orders, he selected ten men of his command, crossed the Potomac at Mathias' point and proceeded at once to Port Tobacco. Here he surprised and captured the yanke picket and paroled the men with orders not to leave the town until the following morning. Upon some of the horses thus secured he mounted his men (armed and fully equipped) and proceeded up through the State, visiting the prominent and wealthy Union men, depriving them of their best and finest horses. Passing near his own home, he was joined by his younger brother, Brune Bowie, who was at home recruiting his health, having been, some time since, severely wounded while serving gallantly in our army. Having secured a drove of about sixty of the finest horses he could select, he passed entirely around Washington, and had reached the neighborhood of Sandy Spring, in Montgomery county, Maryland, about five miles from the Potomac, where he designed recrossing. Here, finding that his men were in need of many necessary articles of clothing, he permitted them, one at a time, to enter the store of a violent Union citizen and select such articles as they absolutely needed, carefully avoiding any wanton destruction. Having supplied his men he continued his course for the river. He was immediately pursued by the sheriff of the county with a *posse* of men. Upon learning this fact, he ordered his men, with the horses, to cross the river as speedily as possible, his brother and himself remaining in the rear to keep the enemy in check till the horses could be secured. Having dismounted, the two brothers proceeded across an open field for the purpose of ascertaining the exact position and numbers of their pursuers. As they neared the road, they were fired upon by a man who was concealed behind a brush fence. Lieutenant Bowie received nine buckshot in his head and breast. After falling, he arose upon his hands and knees, and crawling thus several yards, called to his brother to make his escape and to carry the men and horses off safely, if possible. He added, "Tell my mother that I loved her better than son ever loved mother before, and that I die fighting for my country"

An undertaker in Brookville, Maryland, near which place the affair occurred, took the body, and placing it in a coffin, conveyed it to the church known as "Stanley's" in Prince George County. Here he was buried, his funeral being attended by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen—his former neighbors and friends. It is proper to add that his brother was made a prisoner; but the rest of the men got off safely with the horses.

The dastard by whose blow Lieut. Bowie fell wrote to his grief-stricken father in these words:

"Sir: I am happy to inform you that I have killed your damned thieving son, and if you want his damned worthless body, you can send for it."

The scoundrel who shot him and wrote the above letter was named Anes. Mosby has said that if he ever catches him he will remember and revenge the death of the noble-hearted Bowie

Richmond Dispatch.

Chatham Railroad.—Kemp P. Battle advertises $50,000 of N. C. Coupon Bonds, issued for the benefit of the Chatham Railroad Company, secured by a special sinking fund, providing for their redemption when due.

Charcoal for Swine.—It is perhaps not generally known that one of the best articles that can be given to swine, while in preparation for the tub, is common charcoal. The nutritive properties are so great that they have subsisted upon it without other food for weeks together. Geese confined so as to deprive them of motion, and fattened on three grains of corn per day and as much coal as they can devour, have become fat in eight days. The hogs eat voraciously after a little time, and are never sick while they have a good supply. It should always be kept in the sty, and be fed to the inmates regularly, like all other food.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a called Meeting of Hank's Lodge, No. 128, of Free and Accepted Masons, held in their Hall, at Franklinsville, N. C, Nov. 1st, 1864, the following preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the great Architect of the Universe to remove from our ancient and honorable Fraternity, our much esteemed Brother, PETER BLACK, who died October 31st, 1864.

Resolved, 1st, That in the death of our Brother this Lodge has lost a worthy member and the Community an upright citizen and kind neighbor, his wife a devoted husband and his children an affectionate parent.

Resolved. 2d, That the widow and relations have our heartfelt sympathies in their sad bereavement, and that they need not weep as those that have no hope, for we have no doubt but their loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, 3d, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual Badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the widow, and also a copy to the Fayetteville Observer and Greensboro' Patriot, for publication.

J. M. ODELL,
C. GRAY,
W. P FOX, } Com.

J. W. ODELL, Sec't'y.

"IN MEMORY TO MY DEPARTED WIFE LOUISA."

Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days!
None knew thee but to love thee,
Nor named thee but to praise!
Tears fell when thou wert dying
From eyes unused to weep,
And long where thou art lying
Will tears the cold turf steep.

When hearts whose truth was proven
Like thine are laid in earth,
There should a wreath be woven
To tell the world their worth.
And I who woke each morrow
To clasp thine hand in mine,
Who shared thy joy and sorrow,
Whose weal and woe were thine,

It should be mine to braid it
Around thy faded brow,
But I've in vain essayed it
And feel I cannot now;
While memory bids me weep thee,
Nor thoughts nor words are free,
The grief is fixed too deeply
That mourns a man like me.

She was a charming wife,
The joy and pride of my life,
From her a look, a laugh, or a smile,
Would quell the darkest strife
Her body to the dust I resign,
Her spirit to God I will,
Her stay in this dreary world
Was quick and short and still.

Her blooming cheeks and rosy lips,
Oh! never shall I forget!
Her sparkling eyes and flaxen hair
Are in my memory yet,
And shall remain as fresh and green
As when last I seen her brow
Upon the fevered pillow of death.
But her spirit is with Jesus now.

[pd] A A****

Negroes for Sale.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Worthy, dec'd, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on Crane's Creek, Moore county, on the 30th day of December 1864, on a credit of six months, NINETEEN LIKELY NEGROES,—men, women, boys and girls. Purchasers giving bond and approved security, before delivery of the property.

K. H. WORTHY,
S. E. JOHNSON, } Executors.

Oct'r 26. 80*ts

WAR NEWS.

A Victory in East Tennessee.—RICHMOND, Nov. 15.—The following was received last night:—

HEADQ'S A. N. V, Nov. 15.—*Hon. James A. Seldon, Sec'y of War:*—Gen. Breckinridge reports that on the night of the 12th, he turned Bull's Gap. When the enemy attempted to retreat, about 1 o'clock on the 13th, with Vaughan and Duke's commands, he struck their column and routed it. Several hundred prisoners, 10 stands of colors, 6 pieces of artillery with caissons, &c., complete, fifty loaded wagons with teams, ambulances filled with Medical supplies &c, were captured. R E. LEE.

From Atlanta.—AUGUSTA, Nov. 14.—A letter to the Chronicle and Sentinel states that a fight occurred at Rough and Ready between the State troops and the yankees. The yankees were driven back

The latest rumors from Atlanta state that the city was evacuated on Saturday

From the Valley.—RICHMOND, Nov. 14.—An official telegram from the Valley says Sheridan's army is entrenched at New Town and Kernstown.

Two divisions of yankee cavalry attacked Rosser on the 10th but were repulsed and driven several miles, losing 200 prisoners [redacted] number of horses.

From the Trans Mississippi.—[redacted]STON, LA. Nov. 13.—Two transports [redacted] with Yankee wounded have come down [redacted]er and gone to New Orleans. This indic[redacted]nting in Northern Arkansas. Eight transports, loaded with troops, and two batteries, have left Morganza for White River.

The Yankees landed at Bayou Sara four days ago and commenced pulling down houses and carrying the material to Morganza to build winter quarters. While there, they committed such outrages upon the ladies, that thirty of them have been placed in irons, and the officers who [redacted]mitted it cashiered.

From the North.—RICHMOND, Nov. 14—Northern papers of the 12th contain telegram from Chattanooga on the 11th which says that "on Wednesday morning the enemy made three attacks on Atlanta, their shells being thrown as far as the Rolling Mills. A most desperate attack was made on the Rough and Ready road, the enemy's artillery being within 100 yards of our works, and their infantry and dismounted cavalry within two hundred yards. Our forces quickly manned the defences and soon drove the rebels off. We sustained no loss. The enemy was a part of Young's command, who finally retreated towards Macon."

McClellan has resigned his commission in the army. Lincoln's majority in Grant's army is reported to be 8,000. According to the Tribune, New York gives Lincoln 8,500 majority. The New England States, 150,000; including the soldiers' vote. Pennsylvania from 20,000 to 30,000 majority including soldiers' vote. Maryland 10,000, Ohio 50,000, Iowa 50,000, Illinois 25,000, Wisconsin 10,000. No opposition to Lincoln in Western Virginia. Missouri voted for Lincoln McClellan's majority in New Jersey is 7,000. He carried Deleware and Kentucky The Republicans have gained largely in Congressional delegation In Nashville, Lincoln received 20,000, and McClellan 27,000.

RICHMOND, Nov. 15.—A Chicago telegram of the 9th says that Sherman has only made a show of pursuing Hood, while he has been busily engaged in preparing his forces, repairing railroads, and accumulating supplies for a new movement of the greatest importance. After gathering sufficient supplies he will start with five corps on a winter tour through the Cotton States, leaving Schofield's force to hold Chattanooga and look after Hood. It is probable the coming week will witness the starting of this expedition.

The Washington correspondents of several Northern journals assert that efforts are being made to induce Lincoln to send commissioners to Richmond to sound the authorities upon the subject of peace.

MOBILE, Nov. 15.—The Memphis Argus of the 12th, and the Bulletin of the 13th, with St. Louis dates to the 10th and 12th, have been received. The Republican papers have discovered a tremendous conspiracy to destroy Chicago and release the Camp Douglas prisoners. Large quantities of arms were found in the houses of Southern sympathisers. Several hundred citizens were arrested.

The yankee loss in Government stores at Johnsonville was $6,000,000. It is said the fire of Forrest's batteries was terrific. Gunboats below Johnsonville are unable to proceed up, owing to Forrest's batteries commanding the stream.

A New York correspondent of October 25th says the rebel Gen. Buckner captured Morganza on the 25th. He held the fort seven hours and captured 1,900 prisoners. He carried off all the field artillery, and destroyed all siege and war materials. Price is supposed to have crossed the Arkansas river. Guerrilla troubles continue in the State, though the main bodies have left with Price.

Yankee Rumors.—The Washington Government has received confirmation of the report that Capt. Semmes has gone to take command of the Sea King, a large staunch screw steamer, built at Glasgow in 1864.

It is reported that Lincoln has called for 1,000,000 men.

Gen. Rosecranz has superceded Meade in the army of the Potomac.

Affairs in Arkansas.—In Arkansas, the [redacted]federate Government holds dominion over about thirteen counties. A considerable port[redacted] the State is held by neither party, the enem[redacted] being able to retain possession of but a small part permanently. The Legislature meet this fall with very nearly a full representation. The spirit of our people is good and hopeful.

Richmond Dispatch.